
HISTORIC REVIEW OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Indian history begins with the advent of the white people upon this continent. Much of what has been written about the pre-Columbian period is but a repetition of old fancies, legends, and traditions. There are a few mounds, or graves, with their contents, some inscriptions, and some pottery resembling present tools and implements common to the world; excepting these and his descendants and their legends the pre-Columbian aboriginal stands a myth.

The mounds or earthworks found in New York, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and elsewhere were for defense, residence, or burial places. Built along streams, they were frequently in the vicinity of rich alluvial soil, where corn or other crops were easily raised, the rivers supplying fish and mussels, and the forests game in abundance. The cave and cliff dwellings of the rivers, streams, and canyons of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona and the ruined towns or pueblos on the plains in the same regions were also for defense and residence. Some of the ancient ruins, which have been restored on paper from the foundation lines, are deemed to have been communal houses. These three grades or kinds of structures, each conforming to the demands of climate, were found by the Europeans on their first settlement in what were the colonies of England, France, and Spain. The age or antiquity of any of these structures was not determined by them.

The ruins, cave towns, and cliff dwellings on the plains, in the cliffs, or along streams in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in some cases adjacent to the present pueblos, have long been peopled by romance with legends of a race anterior to the ancestors of the present Indians. They have been mapped, platted, described, painted, and photographed until nothing new can now be given about them. Investigation shows that the pueblos were built of adobe, or sun-dried bricks, or stone blocks broken from the sandstone adjacent, or rubble or bowlders taken from the rivers or streams, and never of dressed stones as known to the whites; that they were the homes of the ancestry of the present Indians of the towns of the vicinity, and a part of the American race. The great area of the country covered by these ruins or dwellings is no evidence that it contained a vast population, for the country itself, its resources and features, prevented a large population, and a small population, abandoning easily built houses from time to time for economical reasons, or flying to cave or cliff dwellings for protection against a foe or to escape sudden inroads of water, will account for the great number of ruins or dwellings. The present Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, living in the region of these ruins, are not a mysterious people nor a more ancient people than other tribes of the North American Indians. Six of the Moqui towns are inhabited by Shoshone Indians. The people of the seventh town (Tewa), originally from the valley of the Rio Grande, are probably also Shoshone, as well as those of the 19 pueblos of New Mexico. They are all probably a portion of the down drift of the Shoshone movement of centuries ago, which came from the north and went south down the valleys on the east and west of the Rocky mountains to the Rio Grande, thence to the Gila, and thence to the Pacific ocean.

The great variety of life among the various tribes of people on this continent when first noted by the whites is confusing on review and furnishes but little ground for comparison. The varying degrees of progress or of detail of daily tribal life are perplexing; still, the climate of the several sections in which the aborigines were found in these varying conditions will account for much of the difference in customs, forms, and modes of life.

It is in evidence that many Indian tribes have become extinct from various causes, especially war, famine, and disease, since the European has been on the continent; others were described by the Indians as having become extinct long prior to the white man's arrival; so that by observation and tradition, as well as their own statements, the thought is forced that the Indian nations or tribes or bands were on the decline at the date of the arrival of the whites under Columbus. Still, with all this presumably large aboriginal population in what are now the United States, not a vestige remains to tell of the so-called pre-Columbian men and women except now and then a mound, a fort, a pueblo, or a grave, and traditions and legends.

The European found the Indians self-sustaining and self-reliant, with tribal governments, many forms of worship, and many superstitions, with ample clothing of skins and furs, and food fairly well supplied. They were wild men and women, to whom the restraints of a foreign control became as bonds of steel.

In 1832 George Catlin, the eminent ethnologist, from observation, gave the rank and grades of men in the various Indian tribes, which, with some slight modifications for local forms and necessities, were general. The United States, since establishing the reservation system, has done much toward doing away with these grades.

The United States Indian agents now approve or reject the selection of chiefs, if any be selected, and when there is a chief his power is nominal, no matter who selects or approves him. The constant hunt for the mere necessities of life by the Indians has somewhat removed the old sense of dependence on the chief.

The following are the grades given by Mr. Catlin:

1. War chief: the first man of the nation; the first to whom the pipe is handed on all occasions, even in councils or treaties; the man who leads in battle, is first in war, speaks first in council of war and second in peace councils or treaties.
2. Civil chief: the head man of the nation, except in times of war; speaks first and smokes second in peace councils; is chief orator of the nation.
3. Warrior: a man who is not a chief, but has been on war parties and holds himself ready at all times for war excursions.
4. Braves: young men not distinguished as warriors, but known and admitted to be courageous, who stand ready at home to protect their houses and firesides.

As our Anglo-Saxon ancestor moved across the continent from the east to the west he met several types of the Indian: Indians living upon cultivated corn, grain, and vegetables, wild grains, fruits, and roots; flesh eaters, root diggers, and fish eaters. Everywhere he found the Indian conforming through necessity to his surroundings, taking advantage of the situation, and ingenious with the elements around him.

The highest intelligence was found among the Indians of the Atlantic coast and east of the Ohio river, this intelligence gradually decreasing, until the most squalid Indian was found beyond the Rocky mountains and to the Pacific coast and northward, and in regions where the natural resources were limited.

Peaceful at the advent of the whites, then hostile, the Indians became more wild and savage as our ancestors proceeded westward, this fierceness being aggravated by the advancing lines of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The aboriginal American Indian furnished a theme for poet, historian, and novelist. Cooper's novels, delightful and heroic, with other Indian romances, have produced in the American mind a belief in a higher type of Indian than ever existed. So with all romance of Indian life. The high type demanded by false types in literature and poetry has worked gross injustice to the present North American Indian. It has created in the popular mind, in sections where he is not actually known, a false impression of his capacity, his manhood, and his fitness for the demands of Anglo-Saxon life. In fact, by reason of this false teaching, we expect too much of him. He has been placed upon a high pedestal in literature, story, and song, and at a distance, like the great statue, he shows neither defect nor lack of symmetry. On close inspection the present Indian clearly indicates a great decadence from his reputed ancestors, and convicts of exaggeration many of the writers contemporaneous with his forefathers.

As a rule, the present reservation Indian does not change unless compelled by necessity or force. Outside surroundings do not affect him as they do other people. He welcomes death, but resists the tendered civilization. Indian life from his point of view is perfect, and has always been. The continent was his, and he, an uncontrolled child of nature, the perfection of a wild man. He roamed over it without restraint. In early days he received hospitably the few whites who visited him, and cheerfully divided his food with them.

Along streams in the interior prior to the advent of the Europeans the dugout canoe was the Indian's conveyance. The Spaniards brought the modern horse to America. Some of the horses escaped in the southwest and ran wild in bands. The Indians soon captured and adopted them, and so after a time the canoe was partially abandoned, and as a result the roaming plains Indian followed. The new means of locomotion, the horse, became the Indian's inseparable companion. The interior of the country was thus easily explored. The plains where the horse was found running wild became of value as horse producing grounds, and almost incessant war was the result; but if tradition is to be believed, war was the normal condition of the Indian tribes of North America. The horse, enabling the Indian to follow the buffalo for food and clothes, and the claiming of the lands by the tribes encouraged his nomadic habits and paved the way for his continued unsettled life. The buffalo grounds were also battlefields where the southern Comanche fought the northern Sioux and the Pawnee and the Cheyenne met in deadly conflict.

The wandering habits of many tribes and their varied manners and customs may account for the great number of tribal languages. Permanent and isolated tribal settlements also aided the growth of distinct speech. Then the ideal Indian life existed. The battle for the necessities of life was not a struggle as now, because game was abundant and people were not so numerous. Skins and furs for clothing and for making lodges, tents, or tepees were plentiful; and the flesh of the fur animals was good for food. The streams abounded in fish and the seasons brought the unfailing crops of roots and nuts. War, theft, and laziness in the men were virtues, and labor by the women a duty. The workers in the tribes were few, and the breadwinners were the decoy, spear, and bow and arrow. The patient squaw was the stay of the family, being in fact a beast of burden and both camp guard and keeper, while the males loafed, hunted, stole horses, fished, or made war. Wants were comparatively few and easily supplied. Waste of flesh food was then the rule; still, with all his carelessness, the Indian had some idea of economy in the killing of beasts for food, as the buffalo herd or game preserves were invaded only in season.

In illustration of Indian life, consider the conditions and surroundings of lake and river Indians of the middle United States. The Pottawatomie, Chippewa, Ottawa, Huron, Wyandotte, Miami, Shawnee, and Kickapoo roamed along the lakes, rivers, and streams of what is now Ohio, Indiana, northeastern Illinois, and Michigan. This was to them an ideal home. The water yielded fish, the trees shelter and fuel, the plains food and clothes. The Detroit river was then the favorite passageway and rallying point for the northwestern Indians. On it the canoes

came and went, and it was an artery in the system of aboriginal life. Game was abundant, including bear, elk, moose, wolves, beaver, otters, muskrats, and rabbits. Wild berries were indigenous. The sugar maple contributed to the luxury of the savage taste. The wild rose, honeysuckle, and clematis made the forest air fragrant, and along the waterways and lakes the lily waved its welcome of beauty in myriad blossoms. Night came as a time of rest, and while nature worked the Indian slept, and on the morrow, as the sun's rays kissed the longing earth, he arose to a bountiful repast not created by man. The incoming of the white man changed all this. The first sentence of the Latin tongue spoken in the northwest ordained the death of the Indian. He felt it, and neither honeyed speech, tuneful song, nor gilded vestment and protecting church could reconcile him to the foreign invasion and control. The green wood soon echoed to the ax of the settler, and the stalwart son of the forest who had walked through his own possessions, alert and erect as the towering pine, became of necessity a stealthy or hiding outcast in the land of his fathers, and crawled by night amidst the groves where, prior to the advent of the whites, he had boldly walked by day as a free man, unchallenged of his tribe.

That the North American Indian was a seafaring man prior to the advent of Europeans there is no evidence. He was not met with at sea or at a distance from the coast by the Europeans. He did not, as a rule, sail on the lakes, and his sailing on the rivers was in dugouts or rudely made craft. If he originally came by water across the sea his descendants early lost the trade of their fathers. Captain Howard Stansbury mentions the launching of a boat in 1849 on Great Salt Lake, and the surprise it awakened among the Indians dwelling along its borders, and ventures the suggestion that it was the first boat they had ever seen. The North American Indian was a land lover. He held to the earth. The forest and plains had more charms for him than the roar of breakers and the crash of waves. He considered lands to be tribal, not individual, property. He used lands he found vacant and fitted to his wants, but the individual use was merely possessory. The tribal lands, or claims for them, were held tenaciously, and the invasion of hunting grounds by other tribes was resisted, and frequently war followed.

Investigation shows that the Indians prior to the coming of the whites had portioned out the surface of the country fairly well, and that by consent or tacit agreement separate sections of the country were occupied by tribes of the several stocks. In illustration: the Sioux, in a broad swath down the valley of the Mississippi, reached the far southeast; the Catawbans, of Siouan stock, were in North and South Carolina; the Biloxis in Louisiana, while the Tutelos, of the same stock, lived in eastern Virginia. The Shoshonean stock roamed down through the middle basin between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, in Idaho, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, to the Pacific ocean, the Indians of the San Luis Rey mission, in California, being of this stock. Lands thus claimed were respected by the other tribes. The leagues of the Iroquois and the Dakotas seem to have been the comprehensive leagues, while in other instances adjoining tribes leagued as emergency required for attack or assault. Tribes were sometimes found in perpetual league, as for instance the Hurons and the Shawnees.

Indian nomadic life prevented large families. The various Indian tribes were generally nomadic within the areas claimed by or conceded to them by other tribes. They moved with the seasons, following the game or going to corn growing grounds. Those who depended most upon agriculture were the most permanent, because the climate of the agricultural sections was unusually good, and the country, generally limestone, abounded in root crops and birds, and the streams contained fish. These natural resources made this class of Indians less nomadic than those who were mere flesh eaters, depending on game. Indians were good judges of natural resources and possibilities, and they never of their own choice selected a desert on which to live. The Jesuits in North America made no settlement which died out, except perhaps one, and that on the Missouri river. In fact, almost all their settlements became cities. The prefix St. to a city in the United States is pretty sure to designate an original Catholic location. These fortunate locations were due to the fact that the priests sought the Indian settlements or towns and always found them favorably located for fish, flesh, and water, and grain and root crops.

Wild and free life made the Indian improvident. It gave him no care for the future. Even now a week's rations is consumed in 2 days, for he eats prodigiously, and besides he is not certain there may be any food on the morrow. Nature has also conspired to make the Indian thriftless and unstable. In his free condition he was the ideal wild man, pure and simple, and to this day many Indians are but little changed in their wild instincts. Then the restraint upon his appetite, physical or otherwise, was satiety, and death was met with nerve and as a condition of life. Cunning and ingenious, and with some mechanical skill, he placed nature under tribute for arms, weapons, decoys, and game traps. As a hunter he was more adroit than the wildest game, more fleet of foot than the elk or deer, and more stealthy than the wolf.

The Indian village was and is the unit of organization in almost all the tribes. The individual was and is merged in the village. With the sedentary Indians the villages were of a permanent character. With the nomadic Indians lodges or tents, with their live stock and property, composed the village. In peace the nomadic village was placed in a favored retreat, and here the Indians remained until war or the seasons forced them to remove. By marks or signs a band could tell what Indians had preceded it. As a rule, the bands of a tribe had their well-defined camping grounds, which were sacred to them. A tribe seldom, if ever, camped or lived in a compact mass. The villages were frequently remote, and in war were signaled with fires or alarmed by runners. In war old men and women cared for the camp and protected it. When a war party returned, one of their number was selected to bear a pole upon which were suspended the scalps taken from the enemy. The Indian village or camp

(town it was called by the Creeks) was the seat of organization and power with the Indian tribes. The individual who led a band was the head of the village, and his power in the council of his tribe depended upon the number of warriors in his village, just as civilized nations have their influence in the world by reason of their armies or navies. This Indian village life, the growth of centuries, is now partially perpetuated on large reservations, and the love of it is one of the chief causes of the Indian's resistance to the white man's customs. The Indian does not like to live isolated. Dances preceded and followed all their movements, good or bad. Necessity and inclination made laws for them. From the camps or villages the warrior set out to acquire new honors or to meet death. To them he returned alive, or his story came with the survivors. This was the life of the ancestors of the Indians, and with some tribes it still continues.

The Latin and Anglo-Saxon life which poured in upon the Indian was to him invasion. The pale face to him was a robber, who despoiled him of his lands and game, and so became for all time his enemy. The Indian's first impression of the white man was not very favorable, and to him the white man has not changed, except to be looked upon as more grasping. He found in the first white man the same instincts of trade and desire to oppress the lower orders of men that he finds now.

While the Indians in past ages had all the benefits arising from contact with beautiful scenery, all that bounteous nature could give to please, enoble, or entrance, in an area so great that all climates were within his domain, and all altitudes, from the towering mountain sublime in its upreaching to the low and poetic ranges of hills where verdure lay the year round and the wild flower blossomed with each succeeding rain, no Indian was ever inspired to the softer ways of life by the grand effects of lavish nature. None of these beauties seem to have raised the Indian to ways of refined peace. Always he seems to have been content with material things.

Indian eloquence has been aided by the beauties of nature, and his love of country, as depicted in his interpreted speeches, shows the influence of scenery. The wild man has a love for the spot on which he was born, even though it be but a rock, and he sticks to it tenaciously.

The Indian vocabulary does not admit of much true oratory in speech, but his tones and gestures are always eloquent. Except an Indian be educated out of the Indian tongue, his periods are not musical and his ideas do not come forth in compact method. An Indian is frequently eloquent with his eyes and hands, but seldom in his ideas, as expressed in the Indian tongue. Still, metaphors are much used in the speeches and conversation of Indians, particularly the Iroquois in New York. When the weather is very cold the Iroquoian says "it is a nose cutting morning"; of an emaciated person, "he has dried bones". A steamboat is "the ship impelled by fire". A horse is "a log carrier". A cow is "a cud chewer". In old times these Indians kept warm by covering themselves with boughs of hemlock; and now if an Indian is about to repair his cabin he says "I will surround it with hemlock boughs", meaning that he will make it warm and comfortable. When a chief has made a speech he finishes with saying "the doors are now open, you can proceed". The Iroquois call themselves "the older people" and the white man "our younger brother".

Indian efforts in graphic art show the meagerness of his constructive power or idea, and his lack of mathematics accounts for his want of power of concentration.

As individuals the Indians sometimes show sterling virtues. Scores of incidents can be related of their faithful friendship to the whites during the present century, and many of them are capable of becoming good and industrious citizens.

The real North American Indian sometimes dresses in highly colored blankets, when he can buy them, or in the government blue blankets sometimes furnished him, but when in the vicinity of towns or settlements he wears the rags cast off by the whites.

Delegations of Indians visiting eastern cities and the Indians usually seen in the east are well dressed and present a fantastic appearance. They impress with their picturesque garb. To see a tribe, in the native condition on the plains, thus dressed would be a sight indeed. The truth is, the dress is borrowed, and the entire wardrobe of a tribe is drawn upon to fit out the visiting delegates, the several owners of the traveling wardrobe remaining at home tightly rolled up in blankets. Photographs of Indians kept on sale are those of Indians fixed up for artistic effect and to catch the popular eye. When at home, rags and feathers or nature are the usual dress and decoration of the reservation Indians, except where the government provides. A visiting Indian is a very different person in appearance from an Indian at home.

The squaws in winter roll their lower limbs in gunny sacks; they capture all the cast-off female clothing of towns in their vicinity on the frontier. Buckskins and furs are now almost gone. In fact, anything will do for body covering.

The American colonists had a severe experience with the Indians, and Mr. Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Independence, expressed the prevailing opinion of them when he wrote in that instrument of the "merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions".

The European did not teach the Indian the brutalities of war. From the statements made to the first white men with whom he came in contact, the normal condition of the North American Indians prior to the advent of Europeans was war, cruel and bloody. The several tribes, when they fought, fought to exterminate. They had no firearms or swords of steel, but they used with cunning brutality the club, the spear with stone point, the bow and

arrow, and the stone blower; rude but effective weapons. These wars were generally for encroachments on fish or game preserves or territory.

The Europeans taught the Indians the use of firearms. They also taught them the value of cunning and diplomacy in transactions with men; and so after a time under this tutelage the Indian laid aside his club and spear and depended more upon deceit, words with double meaning; as he puts it, "speaking with a forked tongue". The Caucasian also initiated him into the mystery of drunkenness, for it is not noted that the Indian had an intoxicant prior to the time the Europeans first met him. Smallpox and venereal diseases were also the white man's contributions to his red brother's ills.

At the advent of the Europeans, and especially in Virginia, the Indians, according to their own statements, were exterminating themselves. They told fabulous stories of great tribes of Indians once in existence, but now extinct; of vast hordes of large sized men and women in the west of the continent, who were overcome and destroyed. Their imaginations from time to time increased these exterminated tribes and their numbers.

After the colonization of the continent by Europeans the Indian became so busy in watching the white man and his movements that he had little time to battle with his fellow Indians; and so for the first 100 years after the white man came the Indians probably increased.

Still, along the Indian trail to oblivion, the white man, in many cases, has been as brutal and fiendish as the Indian, and with less excuse, for one is civilized and the other wild and untutored. There has been up to within a few years past but little humanity, charity, or justice in much of the white man's treatment of the American Indian. No apology can be offered for it; no excuse, save the domination for a time of the brute in our superior white race and the attempt to out-Herod Herod, for at times Indians have been wantonly murdered or used like beasts. The Indian is a coward in warfare, because he fights behind rocks and bushes, and usually begins his wars with the murder of white women and children. He is at all times treacherous, and fights like a wild animal, stealthily creeping and crawling up to his prey, but when cornered he fights like a devil incarnate. Indians who are brutally brave in battle are at other times arrant cowards. The fierce and warlike Apache of Arizona, cruel and brutal in his warfare, hides like a coward at night, and traveler or soldier is always safe from attack from him after nightfall. The darkness to the Indian is peopled with evil spirits and dreaded and dangerous forms, so he hides away until daylight. The once cruel and dreaded Brule Sioux on the Brule reservation, South Dakota, will not venture abroad at night, and, when forced to do so, will keep up an incessant hallooing and will not go far unless answered by a friendly shout.

As a fact, almost all the superstitions and customs recorded of the Indians during the past 400 years still exist, or traces of them can be found among both the wild and so-called civilized tribes, and frequently with Indians not in tribal relation or their descendants. This applies to reliable and authentic superstitions and customs, not to the idle fancies of imaginative Indians.

In illustration of Indian tenacity in holding to old customs, an Indian and his moccasins are yet almost inseparable companions. He seems born in them; he walks and sleeps in them, and he is buried in them. An Indian may be habited in a dress suit, but the chances are that his feet are covered with moccasins. In the army he dresses in uniform, but almost always insists on the moccasins. At the training and industrial schools it is with difficulty that he can be induced to discard them. Even after Indians are known as civilized they will be seen with moccasins.

Most of the American Indians are pigeon-toed, probably growing out of the fact that having no heels on their moccasins and walking on the ball of the foot the foot turns inward; the male Indians also have a habit of crossing their feet when they sit.

For a long time it was believed that the North American Indian possessed positive and useful knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants, roots, and herbs, and certain portions of animals or birds indigenous to their country. Marvelous stories have been told of this knowledge and the cures made through it. Many white men have become rich from the sale of supposed Indian remedies, which the Indians never knew. Investigation shows that if they possessed any such knowledge it was exceedingly limited. Their surgery was of the crudest character, and in some cases almost brutal. Superstitions, appeals to charms, incantations, and trickery were and are the chief remedies used by the Indian medicine man, or shaman. Childbirth is attended to by women. The report of a special agent inferentially shows what has been known to a very few Indian quorists, that the polygamy of most Indian men is largely in the nature of lechery. The Indian medicine men are simply the vilest of quacks, working upon the credulity of the people. Through their acts and advice many deaths have resulted.

The Indian is the embodiment of cruelty. Boy or man, he enjoys torturing all living things, but the women in this respect far excel the men. The prolonging of suffering while torturing a captive the Indian can accomplish with rare dexterity.

The Indian squaw is the tenderest possible mother, affectionate, loving, and even going hungry for her child; at the same time she is a fiend in war with the whites, and is the embodiment of cruelty in her methods of torturing the captives, men, women, and children.

The ancestors of the present Comanches at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, Oklahoma, were noted for their cruelty to prisoners. The Comanches in the olden times, or in early Texan days, were known as Comanches of the Woods (those who lived in the timber) and Comanches of the Prairies (horse Indians).

Senator Sam Houston, in the Senate of the United States, December 31, 1854, in speaking of them, said:

There are not less than 2,000 prisoners (whites) in the hands of the Comanches, 400 in one band in my own state. They take no prisoners but women and boys (killing the men). The boys they treat with a degree of barbarity unprecedented, and their cruelties toward the females are nameless and atrocious.

Many illustrations of the habits of the Sioux and other tribes in mutilating the dead whites after battle or massacre may be found in official reports of government officers. Squaws and children actually engage in war when necessary.

The North American Indian has an insatiable greed for money, and change in his condition can be aided by giving him a chance to acquire it. While low in his instincts he has the basis for development. With all his lack of reasoning powers, the Indian has rare perceptive faculties in the matter of the retention of his own property, and he discovers dangers to it at the proper moment. These faculties are inborn.

Indians as a class are egotists. Their egotism asserts itself in their tribal as well as personal matters. Each tribe asserts itself to be "the people", the other tribes being mere "raise ups" or "drop offs". The medicine men are unusually oppressive egotists.

Indians frequently have several names. George Catlin in 1832 wrote of this:

Nothing is more embarrassing for the traveler through the Indian countries both of North and South America than the difficulty of obtaining the real names of Indians, owing chiefly to the singular fact that no Indian in either country will tell his name, but leaves it for occasions or for other Indians to reveal.

The Indians have generally their family names in the idiom of their tribe, and having no Christian names, they often attach to them significations which are wrongly supposed to be their interpretations. A great proportion of Indian names (like Jones, Bailey, Roberts, etc., in English) admit of no translation. In these cases the interpreters give their family names, joining to them the qualifications for which the individuals are celebrated, as Oon-disch-ta (the salmon spearer), Oon-disch-ta (the tiger killer), as we would say, Jones (the shoemaker), Jones (the butcher), etc.; and yet another difficulty still more embarrassing, that most Indians of celebrity have a dozen or more names, which they use according to caprice or circumstances.

I recollect that when I was painting the portrait of a Comanche chief I inquired his name, which another chief, sitting by, gave me as Ish-a-ro-yeh (he who carries a wolf). I expressed my surprise at his getting such a name, and inquired if he had ever carried a wolf, to which he replied: "Yes, I always carry a wolf", lifting up his medicine bag, made of the skin of a white wolf and lying by the side of him as he was sitting on the ground.

How curious (Indian) names and how pleasing. Among the Mandans, the reputed belles, when I was there, were Mi-neck-sunk-to-eh (the milk) and Sha-ko-ka (mint), daughters of 2 of the subordinate chiefs; among the Riccarroes, Pshan-shaw (the sweet-scented grass); among the Minatarrees, a few miles above the Mandans, Seet-see-be-a (the midday sun); among the Assiniboines, Chin-cha-pee (the firebug that creeps); among the Shawanos, Kay-to-qua (the female eagle); of the Ioways, Ru-ton-ye-wee-nee (the strutting pigeon); and among the Pamechs, Hee-h-dee (the pure fountain), and Mong-shong-shaw (the bending willow); among the Pawnee Piets Shoo-do-a (wild sage), and among the Kiowas Wum-pan-to-mo (the white weasel).

Mr. Catlin in the same work also calls attention to the variety and singularity of the names of Indian men, as shown in his catalogue, such as "The very sweet man" and "The grass, bush, and blossom".

This duplication of names of Indians continues to this day. In fact, many Indians have merely nicknames given them by the whites or for reservation use. Some go by numbers, as Jim No. 1, Jim No. 2, Jim No. 3. Indians have no family names which white men understand. For the past 2 or 3 years the agents on the reservations have been giving them names. The census rolls of 1890 show the continuance of curious Indian names.

There is much romance in ideal Indian names. Minnehaha, abbreviated in the west to Minnehaw; Hiawatha, Toyaba (pure white spirit), Eufaula (falling water), and Weewoka are soft and euphonic. The names of some of the real Indians of the present time are: among the Creeks and Cherokees, Man-afraid-of-his-Horse, Tom Potato, Hog Shooter, Pig Mike, Samuel Walking Stick, Samuel Poor Boy, Adam Dirt Seller, David Bull Frog, James Tin Cup, Archie Big Foot, Thomas Rooster, Robin Dirt Pot, Walter House Fly, Liar, Samuel Squirrel, Two Strikes, Hump, One-Eyed Sam, Old Bolly, Mouse, and Little Horse Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The following are Indian and white names of Bannock Indians taken from the ration list of the Bannock tribe at Fort Hall agency, Idaho, in November, 1890: Weed-ze-we, Teton Bill; Coppe-que-tan, Coffee Grounds; We-he-din, Iron Mouth; Se-tso Po-ku-wak-i, Chinaman's Family; Ca-nave, Johnny Stevens; Egi, Little John; Pah-a-give-ta, Big Mack; Saw-a-hun, Little Old Man; Pi-ze, Pit Piper. Such lists could be extended indefinitely.

The Indian will be remembered in the coming centuries from the fact that he has impressed himself upon the laws of the republic, and given names to many of its states and territories, cities, towns, rivers, and mountains.

The following are Indian words, with their meanings, used for names of some of the states and territories: Alabama, here we rest; Alaska, great country; Connecticut, upon the long river; Idaho, gem of the mountains; Illinois, Franco-Indian, tribe of men; Indiana; Iowa, Franco-Indian, drowsy; Kansas, smoky water; Kentucky, at the head of river; Massachusetts, about the great hills; Michigan, a weir for fish; Minnesota, cloudy water; Mississippi, great long river; Missouri, muddy; Nebraska, water valley; Dakota, leagued; Ohio, beautiful; Oklahoma, beautiful land; Oregon, great river of the west; Tennessee, river of big bend; Texas, friends; Utah, named after a tribe of Indians; Wisconsin, wild rushing channel; Wyoming, the large plains. The word "Arkansas" is supposed by many to be a compound word composed of the Indian words "Kansas", "smoky waters", and "Arc" "bow". But this is an error. The word is of Indian derivation, and its signification unknown. In the official report of the secretary of State for Arkansas, September 30, 1890, on page 350, it is stated that Marquette called the Indians he found on the west bank of the Mississippi, near where Memphis now is, A-kan-sea;

that La Salle wrote of visiting the village of Ar-kan-sa; and that De Tonti wrote of them as Arkances. "The name", adds the secretary, "is usually spelled by these early writers without either the terminal "w", or the terminal "s", but was pronounced Ar-kan-sah. In all the early laws and official documents, as late as 1826, the name is spelled with the terminal "s-a-w". In the act of Congress creating the territory in 1819 the name is spelled Arkan-saw nine times. In 1881 the legislature of the state passed a concurrent resolution to the effect that "the true pronunciation of the name of the state is that received by the French from the native Indians, and that it should be pronounced in three syllables, with the final "s" silent, the "a" in each syllable with the Italian sound, and the accent on the first and last syllables.

It has been quite the mode recently to drop Indian names for places and natural objects and adopt names of modern persons or designations from the ancients. Indian names, however, have special import, and should be retained. Centuries ago the continent was fairly well explored, and while the several nationalities stamped their sufferings, glories, or prowess upon the topography of the country with the names of sovereign leaders, they in many cases adopted the Indian names.

That the North American Indian had or has any well-defined religious views or beliefs as we understand them remains yet to be ascertained. The ideal Indian has a religion, but the real Indian has none. "God", a word he first heard from Europeans, has to him in fact no special significance. It means anything around and above him. His mythology is crude and embraces the natural features about him: fire, water, the air, earth, the sun, moon, and stars, and all animated nature. The real Indian hangs to his mythology, which is ingenious for its elements but unsatisfactory as a theory, with desperate tenacity.

While the North American Indians, according to some authors, have a complete system of religion in forms most ingenious and mathematical in its sequences, these same Indians are incapable of inventing, constructing, or building anything that requires the mental power of combination. They can not smelt iron or copper, or carve stone or wood except in imitation and in a feeble way, save the Alaska Indians, or do other mechanical things. In fact, they have no mathematics in their methods, and many of these alleged singular and complex religious and other systems would not be known save for their development or invention by white men. It remained, in many instances, for white men to tell the Indian what his methods and systems were.

The Indian has the faculty of being led in conversation. In fact, he likes to be so led, provided he sees any food or largess at the end, and any ingenious ethnologist or investigator wedded to a theory, if he has a vivid imagination and a stock of money and food, can obtain ample proof of that theory from an Indian. Left to himself the Indian has no theories to propose to white men; and while the most garrulous people among themselves they become silent at the approach of the white man, their natural enemy. Approach an Indian camp quietly and unobserved, and you hear the clatter of tongues and the laughter of children. The women chatter like white gossips and the children bubble over with fun. Indian children seldom, if ever, cry, and a brutal Indian father or mother is most unusual. An Indian woman will unstring the cradle from her back, take the child out, fill her mouth with water, eject it in a spray, and wash the vermin or dust from the child, which never even whimpers, carefully replace it, string it to her back, and trot along to catch up with the moving band. Again, she will take the child out when hot and cool it by blowing over it, and when cold in the winter she will also warm it by blowing her hot breath over it. Indian children seem to have the same secretive instincts as young mice and rats; they do not make any noise and give no sign of their presence. This is common to most wild animals. Young cats, puppies, colts, and calves, being domesticated animals, and white infants, make much noise from their birth. The silent Indian will, however, on the production of money, food, or clothing, forget his animosity to the whites until after the ownership of the visible objects is settled, when he will become talkative; during this time almost any theory can be proven.

The priest in some cases marries the Pueblos of New Mexico by the ceremonies of his church, and frequently immediately afterward they are remarried in the old Indian way. Sometimes prior to the dance and estufa ceremonies, lasting several days, the priest is removed to a safe distance, placed under guard, and held a prisoner until the affair has ended.

The Indian is superstitious, but superstition is not by any means common to savage races. In fact, many are led to believe from observation that culture frequently breeds superstition. The Messiah craze of 1890 among the Indians was no worse than some of the isms among the whites.

The Indian is tenacious of his beliefs and customs. In past years too many attempts have been made to correct Indian forms and observances, not heeding the fact that many of these are the results of long established and serious beliefs.

In an account of the state of the missions newly settled by the Jesuits in California, by Father Francis M. Picolo, made to the royal council at Guadalaxa, in Mexico, February 10, 1702, is this reference to the religion of the Indians of California in 1697:

The Californians [Indians] are a very lively people, and fond of joking. This we found when we first began to instruct them. They, whenever we committed any error in speaking their language, laughed at and jeered us; but, now that we are better acquainted, they correct us, whenever we commit a fault, in the civilist manner, and whenever we explain some mystery or article in morality which interfered with their prejudices or ancient errors, they wait till the preacher has ended his discourse and then will dispute with him in a forcible and sensible manner. If cogent reasons are offered they listen to them with great docility, and when convinced they submit,

and perform whatever is enjoined on them. They did not seem to have any form of government, nor scarce anything like religion or a regular worship. They adore the moon, and cut their hair (to the best of my remembrance) when that planet is in the wane, in honor of their deity. The hair which is thus cut off they give to their priests, who employ it in several superstitious uses. Every family enacts its own laws at pleasure, and this possibly may be the cause of the frequent contests and wars in which they are engaged with one another.

Some of the surroundings of the attempts at christianizing the American Indians in later days were not calculated to inspire particular confidence in the promised "peace on earth and good will to men" to come from the adoption of the creed preferred by the white man. The nonprogressive, those who believed in holding on to the old Indian ways, frequently had strong arguments to use with their people against change and conforming to the ways of the whites. Willing ears listened to the recital of these incidents and willing hearts carried them over the plains or in the groves to roaming Indians from the Gulf to the Lakes. The story of the massacre of the Christian Indians at Gnadenkuttan, in what is now Ohio, March 8, 1782, was treasured by the old Indians, and repeated to listeners along the frontier from 1782 until 1810, and greatly aided Tecumseh and his Winnebagos in inciting the other Indians to revolt.

The North American Indian, a child of nature, seems to possess a peculiar logic, and it seems to have been born in him.

On a visit to the Dacotah mission in 1859 a scalp dance was held near the mission house. I was indignant. I went to Wabasha, the head chief, and said: "Wabasha, you asked me for a missionary and teacher. I gave them to you. I visit you, and the first sight is this brutal scalp dance. I knew the Chippeway whom your young men have murdered; he had a wife and children; his wife is crying for her husband; his children are asking for their father. Wabasha, the Great Spirit hears his children cry. He is angry. Some day He will ask Wabasha, 'Where is your red brother'?" The old chief smiled, drew his pipe from his mouth, blew a cloud of smoke upward, and said: "White man go to war with his own brother in the same country; kill more men than Wabasha can count in all his life. Great Spirit smiles; says, 'Good white man; he has my book; I love him very much; I have a good place for him by and by'. The Indian is a wild man; he has no Great Spirit book; he kills one man; has a scalp dance; Great Spirit is mad, and says, 'Bad Indian; I will put him in a bad place by and by'. Wabasha don't believe it".—Bishop H. B. WURPLE, Minnesota, April, 1890.

The Indian usually soon perceives the attempt to convert him to the white man's creeds and resists it with vigor.

On the reservations the Indian is cunning enough to see that he may reap some personal advantage by getting the agent and missionary at loggerheads, and to this end he frequently works. All the reservation Indian's aims and means are directed toward the acquisition of material things, things brought to him by others. A church on a reservation which clothes its Indian school children and has other material aids gets a full attendance. Komo, a Ute Indian, while explaining that he and his people were nominally christians, unwittingly gave the reason when he said, "Oh! we go down to Salt Lake city once a year, get baptized and get blankets". At the present time church attending Indians on the reservations are called by the whites "pork and flour Indians", as these commodities are sometimes distributed to them.

In considering the present reservation Indians it is well to recall that it is over 200 years since Massasoit, Philip, or Powhatan lived; a shorter period since Brandt, Red Jacket, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, and Osceola were ruling chiefs; while Little Crow, Rain in the Face, Red Cloud, Scar Faced Charley, Joseph, Bannock Jim, and Sitting Bull are near neighbors.

The Indian one now meets is a plain, every day fact, and he is found to be eminently open and plain in one purpose, and that to get a living with as little effort as possible. The Indian is never so much in earnest as when at the national trencher. He begins when the food is before him and ends when it is all consumed; still, when compelled, Indians can live upon as little food as any people.

A hundred or more years ago, in a report to the French academy, written by a competent and famous investigator, it was stated that "the North American Indian is an enigma", and this can in truth be written of him to-day. While an enigma he is of a magnificent race, physically. When we consider the ravages of disease, intermarriage, exposure, starvation, and the white man, and then consider the number of Indians now here, as against the number at the advent of the European on this continent, the Indian would seem to be a startling example of the survival of the fittest. War fits his nature, is his occupation by design, and gives him fame. His heroes are warriors, and so tradition and fact encourage him to follow war as a recreation or profession.

Being the original occupant and owner of the lands he can not see why he should give way, go to the wall, or move to parts unknown. He can not understand the profit to come to him and his by his being despoiled first and absorbed afterward. With his limited experience he can not understand why so much should be exacted of him, and so little be done of a practical nature by those receiving most of the benefits. Centuries of living by roaming, war, and the consuming of the wild products of nature have not especially fitted him for readily accepting Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The Indian's battle has been for the control of the heart of a continent. With few exceptions he does not realize the necessity for change. It was bred in his bone that labor is dishonorable. The approach, demands, and requirements of civilized life foretold to him the end of the old Indian life, and the curling smoke from the settler's hut the doom of his unrestrained liberty. Moral training, such as we know he never knew, and he does not know to this day. His method of warfare, fierce and brutal, was born in him. He met force with force, reason with the knife, and logic with his club or gun. The first tender of our advancing civilization he met with surprise and then

resistance, and so, for almost 300 years unceasing warfare has followed. If quiet in one place, he is growling or in revolt in another. In almost all of the pioneer movements to the west the crack of the rifle was heard while the glitter of the hoe was seen. As the Indian felt the presence and weight of this new civilization all of his past history and present life crowded upon him and he revolted, because he could see that his race was about to be covered with a cloud that would eventually engulf it. The white man's clutch was on his throat. With the advancing lines of white men it took no prophet to proclaim the Indian's doom. With clenched teeth, and club or gun in hand, he places his back to the rock and dies in resistance.

As has been stated, it is not probable that the present area of the United States since the white man came has contained at one time more than 500,000 Indians. High estimates were made in early days, but the average even then was about 1,000,000. In 1890 we have 248,253 civilized and uncivilized Indians.

Through almost four centuries warlike bands resisted, and many of these Indians are still resisting progress. How defiantly they met death! They died silently, without a groan, amid the shouts of murdered white men and women, the groans of butchered children, the roar of the cannon, and the crack of the rifle.

Over the old hunting ground, across the silvery streams which thread the brown barrens and plains, up the tall mountains among the towering pines to the snow-capped and sun-touched summits, in the land once the home of his people, the Indian of to-day can cast only a longing eye, and reflect. The plains are silent to the tread of the old Indian host; no monuments or structures tell their story; no footprints in the rocks, no piles of carved or sculptured stone speak of their patience, ingenuity, or their presence. The streams run as of yore, but, while softly creeping to the sea, they sing no song and speak no word of the olden times. The nodding pine and ash along the mountain side bend and bow a welcome to the newcomer, but are silent as to the past. The canyon and mountain recess shelter as of old, but speak not. For the remaining Indian the painter, the museum, and the art preservative alone can tell the story. Even nature, the Indian's god, is silent as to him, and speaks not. Such has been his life, such the result, that if the entire remaining Indians were instantly and completely wiped from the face of the earth they would leave no monuments, no buildings, no written language save one, no literature, no inventions, nothing in the arts or sciences, and absolutely nothing for the benefit of mankind. A few small graves and unimportant structural ruins and enigmas met the gaze of the white man 400 years ago. The past of the Indian was sealed even then, and apparently to the Indian as well as to the white man; and this condition remains to this time. All of the Indian past is now largely reflection and retrospection. Groaning squaws and tottering old men on reservations, in most cases in squalor, rags, and hunger, retell the fierce battles of their people, each tale exaggerated with age, every person mentioned a hero; all now legend and myth. These past Indian splendors and glories can never come again; but the Indian does not realize it, and so he invokes their return with his ghost or Messiah dance.

There are not 10 tribes of any of the 200 or more now in the United States but what have been in revolt, and those existing as tribes are now remnants, with a few exceptions, too poor or too few to fight, or they consider it too dangerous. The government is at present engaged in trying to civilize and control the remnants of these once powerful tribes on reservations. Its hardest struggle is with the original Indian "nomads", the Indians of the plains or "flesh eaters".

The Atlantic coast Indians, the Cherokees in North Carolina, and some Indians on the northern lakes, and the remnant of the Six Nations in New York and Pennsylvania have long since ceased to be troublesome. Removal west, whisky, restraints of civilized life, and smallpox and other diseases have helped to destroy the great mass of the North American Indians from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river.

The Pacific coast fish eaters and root diggers are now peaceable, and are progressive and almost entirely self-supporting.

The Five Civilized Tribes (the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles in Indian territory), once warlike and fierce, furnish no guide for comparison in the question of reservation Indian conditions. Because of being left to control themselves, intermarriage with whites and negroes, and the adoption of others into the tribes, the pure Indians are few and the people are progressive. The Sioux, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Navajos, and the Bannocks are on reservations and doing as well as the poor country they occupy will permit.

The other reservation Indian tribes, even if disposed to war, are so surrounded by white settlements that a war would be of short duration.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM 1776 TO 1890.)

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The foreign nations in control of the present area of the United States up to the colonial period managed the Indians each in its own way.

During the Revolutionary period various communications were received by the provincial assemblies relative to the Indian tribes, and these were transmitted to the Continental Congress. On June 16, 1775, a committee on Indian affairs of five was appointed and instructed to report such steps as were deemed necessary to secure and preserve the friendship of the Indian nations.

June 30, 1775, three departments of Indian affairs were created by the Congress of the Confederation, namely, a northern, middle, and southern department, with a board of commissioners for each, the first to embrace all the Six Nations and all the Indians northward of them, the second to include the Cherokees and all the Indians south of them, and the third to include the Indian nations living between the other two departments. This action was to preserve peace with them during the Revolutionary war, but with no reference to the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. The commissioners were supplied with money for presents and empowered to make treaties.

July 12, 1775, the act was extended as follows:

As the Indians depend on the colonists for arms, ammunition, and clothing, which are become necessary to their subsistence, * * * that there be three departments of Indians: the northern department, to include the Six Nations and all the Indians to the northward; the southern department, to extend so far north as to embrace the Cherokees; the middle department, to take in all Indians living between the other two departments. Five commissioners were placed over the southern department and \$10,000 voted to defray the expenses of treaties and presents to the Indians. Three commissioners were to have charge of the northern department and three of the middle department, and \$6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ were appropriated to each of these departments for similar expenses. The commissioners were empowered to treat with the Indians "in the name and on behalf of the United Colonies, in order to preserve peace and friendship with the said Indians and to prevent their taking any part in the present commotion". * * * "The commissioners respectively have power * * * to appoint agents, residing near or among the Indians, to watch the conduct of the [king's] superintendents [and] their emissaries, * * * and, upon satisfactory proof, * * * to cause to be seized and kept in safe custody * * * these officials or any other person * * * [found] inciting the Indians * * * to become inimical to the American colonies, * * * until order shall be taken therein by a majority of the commissioners of the district, * * * or by the Continental Congress. * * * The commissioners shall exhibit fair accounts of the expenditure of all moneys by them * * * to every succeeding Continental Congress or committee of Congress, together with a general state of Indian affairs in their several departments".

The following gentlemen were elected commissioners for the middle department: Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, and James Wilson. For the northern department: Philip Schuyler, Joseph Hawley, Turbot Francis, Oliver Wolcott, Volkert P. Douw, the number of commissioners of this department to be increased by vote. For the southern department: John Walker, of Virginia, and Willie Jones, of North Carolina; the remaining three commissioners to be nominated by the council of safety appointed by the colony of South Carolina.

April 29, 1776, a standing committee on Indian affairs was organized in Congress.

Legislation in aid of the commissioners followed, the most important of which were the acts of January 27, 1776, and February 15, 1776. The first was an appropriation of money, £40,000, for the purchase of Indian goods to prevent the Indians suffering for the necessaries of life and regulating and granting trade licenses, and the other providing for schoolmasters and ministers being located among the Indians.

When the confederation was formed the Indians came under the control of Congress. By Article IX of the Articles of Confederation "the United States in Congress assembled" was charged with the sole and exclusive right and power of managing all affairs with Indians.

In March, 1778, Congress first authorized the employment of Indians in the army, "if General Washington thinks it prudent and proper". After the treaty of peace in May, 1783, Congress ordered the Secretary of War to notify the Indian nations on the frontier of the fact, and also that the United States was disposed to enter into friendly treaty with the different tribes. The first formal treaty, however, between the United States and an Indian tribe was made with the Delawares in 1778. This indicated the intention of organizing a state to be known as the fourteenth Indian state, with representation in Congress.

In 1783 commissioners were appointed to make treaties with all the Indian nations, due convention to be held with all tribes or representatives present. This was found impracticable, so in March, 1784, the instructions were amended and treaties authorized with separate tribes and states. The treaty system inaugurated by commissioners on behalf of the United States in 1778 with Indian tribes as separate nations continued until 1869, resulting in about 360 treaties and almost endless confusion. In 1871 Congress ordered the making of such treaties stopped. The "ward" then took the place of the "nation" idea.

On June 3, 1784, "the Secretary in the war office" was directed to order a force of militia, to be raised for the purpose, to be marched to the places the commissioners for negotiating treaties with the Indians should direct.

An ordinance, in pursuance of the "ninth of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual union", for the regulation of Indian affairs was passed by Congress August 7, 1784. A northern and a southern district were provided, each with a superintendent to act in connection with the authorities of the states; the northern district to include all Indians residing north of the Ohio and west of the Hudson river, the southern district all tribes living south of the Ohio. The superintendent of each district was to be appointed for a term of two years, and to give bonds in the sum of \$6,000. All business was to be transacted at an outpost occupied by troops of the United States; the superintendent to reside in or near the district to which he was appointed. The superintendent of the northern district was empowered to appoint two deputies and to remove them for misbehavior. These deputies were to give bonds for \$3,000, and to reside in such places as should best facilitate the regulation of Indian trade. The ordinance also provided that the superintendent should regularly correspond with the Secretary of War, through whom all communications respecting the Indian department should be made to Congress, and the superintendents were directed to obey all instructions received from the Secretary of War. The clause in the ordinance as to connection with "authorities of the states" was inserted because of fear of trenching on states' rights.

Congress, by an act passed in 1787, ordered that the states be empowered to appoint commissioners for Indians. These state commissioners and federal superintendents in some cases made Indian treaties. The superintendents reported to the War Department, and obeyed the orders of the Secretary, and also communicated to Congress all matters respecting the Indian department.

Upon the creation of the War Department, August 7, 1789, Indian affairs were left under the charge of the Secretary of War.

The act of March 1, 1793, provided as follows:

The President may, as he shall judge proper, appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to reside among the Indians. * * * The President may, in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship, furnish them with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and also furnish them with goods or money.

Annuities were paid the Indians by army officers, agents of the War Department; in some few cases, however, civilians were employed to do this, but under direction of the War Department. Two clerks in the War Department did the work of the Indian service.

From 1798 to 1834 Indian superintendents, agents, and traders were appointed by the President. By the act of Congress of April 16, 1818, superintendents and agents were to be nominated by the President and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each agent to give bonds for \$10,000.

By the act of April 20, 1818, the salaries of agents were graded, all subagents to receive \$500 per annum. Of the agents named in the act, five only were in control of distinct tribes; the others were in charge of districts in which the different tribes were located.

The movement of people west, the necessity for curtailment of Indian roaming ground becoming apparent, and the Indian being troublesome, Congress, July 9, 1832, created a distinct officer for the Indian service, to be called a commissioner, subordinate to the Secretary of War.

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs". By it certain agencies were established and others abolished, the duties of superintendents and agents were defined, interpreters and employes provided for, and the President was empowered to prescribe the rules and regulations needful to carry into effect the provisions of the act. This act stands as the organic law of the Indian department. Regulations were made under the act, and the Indian country was divided into three districts, and three officers of the army were placed in charge of them as disbursing officers, under the War Department.

November 8, 1836, the President ordered the Secretary of War to prescribe a new set of regulations to govern the business of the Indian office and the duties of the commissioner. November 11, 1836, the new regulations, known as No. 1, went into effect. They provided that the Indian office and all of its duties should be under the control of the Secretary of War and the President, and the office became a bureau of the War Department. In 1837 new regulations, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, were issued. Army officers became the administrative agents, and there was almost complete military control of the Indians.

A congressional committee in 1842 made a report against the system then existing (see Senate Report No. 693, Forty-fifth Congress, third session).

By reason of the war with Mexico and the acquisition of new territory containing many thousands of Indians, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, dated December 9, 1848, recommended the transfer of the Indian office from the War Department to the prospective Interior Department.

Upon the creation of the Department of the Interior by the act of March 3, 1849, the bureau of Indian affairs was transferred to that department, and the Indians passed from military to civil control, where they have remained, except where, as in the case of Indian war or revolt, Indian agencies or reservations have been placed under charge of army officers for the time being.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TRADE WITH THE INDIANS—THE FACTOR SYSTEM.

The plan of a United States government trade with the Indians began in 1786, under authority of Congress. It embraced the supplying of the physical wants of the Indians, without profit. Factories or trade stations were established at points on the frontier, where factors, clerks, and interpreters were stationed. The factors furnished goods of all kinds to the Indians and received from them in exchange furs and peltries. There was an officer in charge of all these stations called the "Superintendent of Indian trade", created by the act of April 21, 1806, appointed by the President.

The following list of trade houses, which had been established under the act of 1796, is taken from a letter addressed to Hon. Joseph Anderson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, by John Mason, superintendent of Indian trade, dated from "Indian trade office" at Georgetown, District of Columbia, April 12, 1810:

At Colerain, on the river St. Marys, Georgia, established in 1795. Removed to Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee, in 1797, and to Fort Hawkins, on the Ockmulgee, in 1806.

At Tellico, block house, southwestern territory, established in 1795. Removed to the Hiawasee of the Tennessee in 1807.

At Fort St. Stephens, on the Mobile, Mississippi territory, established in 1802.

At Chickasaw Bluffs, on the Mississippi, Mississippi territory, established in 1802.

At Fort Wayne, on the Miami of the Lakes, Indiana territory, established in 1802.

At Detroit, Michigan territory, established 1802 (discontinued in 1805).

At Arkansas, on the river Arkansas, Louisiana territory, established in 1805.

At Natchitoches, on the Red river, Orleans territory, established in 1805.

At Bellefontaine, mouth of the Missouri, Louisiana territory, established in 1805 (discontinued in 1808).

At Chicago, on Lake Michigan, Indiana territory, established in the year 1805.

At Sandusky, Lake Erie, Ohio, established in 1806.

At the island of Michilimackinac, Lake Huron, Michigan territory, established in 1808.

At Fort Osage, on the Missouri, Louisiana territory, established in 1808.

At Fort Madison, on the upper Mississippi, Louisiana territory, established in 1808.

The agents, or factors, and assistants were appointed by the superintendent of Indian trade, and established at the several trading posts on the western frontier. Goods and wares were purchased in open market in the several cities and shipped to the factories. The government furnished the capital, which was about \$300,000. The furs and peltries were sold by the superintendent and the proceeds deposited in the treasury. In December, 1821, there were factories at Prairie du Chien, Fort Edwards, and Fort Osage, and branches at Green Bay, Chicago, Arkansas, Choctaw, and at Red river, and the merchandise in them was valued at about \$200,000. These stations were movable and were changed from time to time to suit the convenience of the Indians. The system was an attempt to control or prevent unlawful and unjust traffic with the Indians. It was wise in its day and served a useful purpose.

This factor system was abolished by an act of Congress of May 6, 1822.

The American Fur Company, the Missouri Fur Company, and other trading organizations under private auspices had become powerful and useful and supplanted the government establishment.

The Indian administration has been an object of attack for persons with hobbies, for honest men who despised real or imaginary robbery, for theorists, and for reformers. The agents or superintendents have been denounced as thieves, and corruption has been charged on every hand. It took years of earnest work to correct the system. In 1890 the reports show that the officers and agents were honest and faithful.

CHANGES IN INDIAN POLICY, 1869-1870.

President Grant, during his first term, inaugurated several changes in our Indian policy, which were of benefit to the Indian and the country. At the time of his inauguration, March 4, 1869, the superintendency system (agents of the various tribes reporting to superintendents of a number of agencies, who reported to the commissioner at Washington) was the rule. There were some of these superintendents with two agents and some with ten or more under them. Generally the Indian agencies in each state or territory formed a separate superintendency.

This was changed. A board of Indian commissioners was organized under the fourth section of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department". This act ignored the Indians as tribes and nations and enacted that no more treaties should be made with them as such. It authorized the President to "organize a board of commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, to be selected by him from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, who may, under his direction, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by this act or any part thereof that the President may designate".

Upon the appointment of the commission, June 7, 1869, in accordance with this act of Congress, the President issued the following regulations "to control the action of said commission and of the bureau of Indian affairs in matters coming under their joint supervision":

1. The commission will make its own organization and employ its own clerical assistants, keeping its "necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence, and clerk hire, when actually engaged in said service", within the amount appropriated therefor by Congress.
2. The commission shall be furnished with full opportunity to inspect the records of the Indian office and to obtain full information as to the conduct of all parts of the affairs thereof.
3. They shall have full power to inspect in person or by subcommittee the various Indian superintendencies and agencies in the Indian country, to be present at payment of annuities, at consultations or councils with the Indians, and, when on the ground, to advise superintendents and agents in the performance of their duties.
4. They are authorized to be present, in person or by subcommittee, at purchase of goods for Indian purposes and inspect said purchases, advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard thereto.
5. Whenever they shall find it necessary or advisable that instructions of superintendents or agents be changed or modified, they will communicate such advice, through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior, and in like manner their advice as to changes in modes of purchasing goods or conducting the affairs of the Indian bureau proper. * * *
6. The commission will at their board meetings determine upon their recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilizing or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above indicated. * * *
7. The usual modes of accounting with the treasury can not be changed, and all the expenditures, therefore, must be subject to the approvals now required by law. * * *
8. All the officers of the government connected with the Indian service are enjoined to afford every facility and opportunity to said commission and their subcommittees in the performance of their duties, and to give the most respectful heed to their advice within the limits of such officers' positive instructions from their superiors; to allow such commissioners full access to their records and accounts; and to co-operate with them in the most earnest manner, to the extent of their proper powers, in the general work of civilizing the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights, and stimulating them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes instead of following a roving and savage life.
9. The commission will keep such records and minutes of their proceedings as may be necessary to afford evidence of their action. * * *

The commissioners appointed adopted the following minutes as expressing their views of their prerogatives and duties:

The commission, under the authority of the President, considers itself clothed with full power to examine all matters appertaining to the conduct of Indian affairs, and, in the language of its original letter of appointment, to act both as a consulting board of advisers and through their subcommittees as inspectors of the agencies, etc., in the Indian country.

The commissioners, in their first report, said:

The board have entire confidence in the design of the administration to carry out the system of reform in the management of Indian affairs upon which it has entered. Nor do we deem it expedient that the commission should be charged with the expenditure of any portion of the Indian appropriations or any responsibility connected therewith, further than is involved in their general advising powers.

Thus, the board of Indian commissioners, though at first appointed for a specified purpose "to enable the President to execute the powers conferred" by a single act, has been continued from year to year by subsequent acts of Congress "with the powers and duties heretofore provided by law"; and in 1871 Congress enacted that all accounts and vouchers for goods or supplies of any sort furnished to the Indians and for transportation, buildings, and machinery should be submitted to the executive committee of the board for examination and approval. This duty of revising accounts was taken from the board by the act of Congress of May 17, 1882.

The policy of President Grant became known as the peace policy. He was aided in this by various religious bodies, who first met the board of Indian commissioners at Washington January 13, 1870. After this Indian reservations were portioned out and the several religious denominations asked to name certain agents; who were appointed by the President.

After a few years this was abandoned. Indian agents, who are bonded officers, are now appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate without regard to the recommendation of the several denominations.

THE INDIAN POLICY OF 1886-1887.

An Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States. This decision of Judge Dundy, of the United States district court for Nebraska, has not been reversed; still, by law and the Interior Department, the Indian is considered a ward of the nation and is so treated. Under the Indian policy of 1886-1887 all Indians were to be placed on reservations and rations were to be issued on certain reservations at stated times. All the Indians were not, however, subsisted by government. Absence from the distribution must be accounted for. Farming, manufacturing, and herding were to be encouraged as far as possible, so as to make the Indians self-supporting. Game having almost wholly disappeared, industrial pursuits were considered absolutely necessary. To this end farming implements, tools, and cattle were purchased and placed in charge of the Indians, under direction of the agents. Education, cleanliness, thrift, and morality were also taught and enforced. Monogamy was insisted upon. Clothing was furnished under regulations of the Indian department. Schools for the young and medical attendance were provided by the government, and the religious denominations were free to teach their creeds. It was the policy of Congress that the Indians should become citizens of the United States

upon renouncing their tribal relations. Depredations upon whites by Indians were compensated for out of annuities or trust funds. The benefit of the Indian homestead law was also extended to the Indians, but the land so acquired could not be alienated for 25 years without the consent of a United States judge. No tribal government was recognized. Appointment or election of chiefs was to be approved by the agent or department. The Indian was to be controlled as a person by the national authorities.

Indian courts for offenses less than felonies were established on reservations, along with a competent Indian police force. Supplies, purchased in open market at New York and St. Louis from the lowest bidders, were distributed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Allotment became a policy after the act of February 8, 1887 (24 United States Statutes, 388), although allotments of specific holdings of lands to Indians had often been made by law before this date. This act did not apply to the lands of the Six Nations of New York, The Five Civilized Tribes, three tribes in Indian territory, and one tribe in Nebraska, adjoining the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota.

PRESENT INDIAN POLICY.

The reservation Indians, 133,417 in number, are located in 20 states and territories and form about 147 tribes or parts of tribes, occupying, according to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, about 78,500,000 acres of unallotted land in all, but much of the area of these reservations is desert land. These reservations are embraced within agencies, and the actual agencies, 54 in number, are each controlled by an agent appointed by the President, with a complete civic administration, physicians (not in all cases), clerks, school teachers, farmers, and mechanics. There are about 3,000 white civil employes on these reservations. Some agencies, however, are controlled by officers of the army with a force of soldiers, the civic administration proving ineffective. Minor offenses are tried by a "court of Indian offenses", the judges of which are selected by the agent, and are Indians; they receive no compensation for their services. The Indian police force consists in all of 770 Indian policemen, including officers. The members of the police force are loyal and true, and are a great aid to the agent. Rations are issued under agreements or treaties to poor and destitute Indians and to those located on desert lands.

The several policies of the United States in relation to the Indian prior to 1890 have resolved themselves into three specific features, as follows:

- (1) Allotment of Indians on definite areas of land, thereby destroying the reservations.
- (2) General education of Indians, whether citizens, self-supporting, dependent, reservation, or tribal.
- (3) Enlistment of reservation Indians as soldiers in the regular army, both in the cavalry and infantry.

The first two features originated with the civil side of Indian administration and the last with the War Department.

The number of allotments to June 1, 1890, was 15,166. (a) The Indians by the allotment law of 1887 received the following areas of land: to each head of a family, male or female, 160 acres; to each single person over 18 years of age, 80 acres; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, 80 acres; to each child under 18 years of age, 40 acres, and the same to children born prior to the date of allotment (treaty provisions, however, waive the above). Where the land was only fit for grazing double the quantity was given. Where the area of land in a reservation was not sufficient to allot according to the above allowances then it was to be allotted pro rata. The patents for allotted lands are held in trust by the United States and they are inalienable for 25 years.

AMENDED ALLOTMENT LAW.—To cure the defects of the original allotment law the act following was passed by the Fifty-second Congress. It gives the same quantity of land to all located Indians. The area of allotment on agricultural land is fixed at 80 acres and on grazing land at 160 acres. The act provides for land for the squaw wife as well as other members of a family, and also contains a provision for leasing allotted land when allottees are disabled from occupancy by age or disability. This leasing must be done under authority of the Secretary of the Interior on application. This feature of the law furnishes but little relief unless the word "disability" shall be held to include incapacity to farm by reason of ignorance of the calling, lack of tools, seed, and horses or oxen. The Canadian system is much preferable to this, as in that system the judge of the district in which the land lies has charge of the leasing, and it thus becomes of record in the local courts. The Secretary of the Interior at Washington is far removed from the Indian lands; besides, this clause looks to a long control of the Indians by the nation.

An act to amend and further extend the benefits of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the

^a At the Lake Mohonk conference, Ulster county, New York, October 12, 1892, Hon. T. J. Morgan stated that there had been 30,738 Indian allotments; that those to whom allotments were about to be made numbered 26,691; that the allotting agents were already in the field allotting them, and 25,650 were receiving their allotments; in all, 81,344 allotments, which may be regarded for all purposes as accomplished. From this, all the allotments to Indians could be accomplished in 3 or 4 years.

protection of the laws of the United States and the territories over the Indians, and for other purposes", approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation, or any part thereof, of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, if necessary, and to allot to each Indian located thereon one-eighth of a section of land: Provided, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual in quantity as above provided the land in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual pro rata, as near as may be, according to legal subdivisions: Provided further, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to certain classes in quantity in excess of that herein provided the President, in making allotments upon such reservations, shall allot the land to each individual Indian of said classes belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act, and to other Indians belonging thereon in quantity as herein provided: Provided further, That where existing agreements or laws provide for allotments in accordance with the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, or in quantities substantially as herein provided, allotments may be made in quantity as specified in this act, with the consent of the Indians, expressed in such manner as the President, in his discretion, may require: And provided further, That when the lands allotted, or any legal subdivision thereof, are only valuable for grazing purposes, such lands shall be allotted in double quantities".

SEC. 2. That where allotments have been made in whole or in part upon any reservation under the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the quantity of land in such reservation is sufficient to give each member of the tribe eighty acres, such allotments shall be revised and equalized under the provisions of this act: Provided, That no allotment heretofore approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be reduced in quantity.

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act or any other act or treaty can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes: Provided, That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the council speaking for such Indians, for a period not to exceed five years for grazing, or ten years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That where any Indian entitled to allotment under existing laws shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in the foregoing section of this amending act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions provided in the act to which this is an amendment; and the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them from any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of determining the descent of land to the heirs of any deceased Indian under the provisions of the fifth section of said act, whenever any male and female Indian shall have cohabited together as husband and wife according to the custom and manner of Indian life, the issue of such cohabitation shall be, for the purpose aforesaid, taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of the Indians so living together, and every Indian child, otherwise illegitimate, shall for such purpose be taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of the father of such child: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be held or construed as to apply to the lands commonly called and known as the "Cherokee outlet": And provided further, That no allotment of lands shall be made or annuities of money paid to any of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians who were not enrolled as members of said tribe on January first, eighteen hundred and ninety; but this shall not be held to impair or otherwise affect the rights or equities of any person whose claim to membership in said tribe is now pending and being investigated.

Approved February 28, 1891.

After allotment the residue of the land in the reservations is sold to the nation for from 75 cents to \$1.25 per acre, and then sold by the acre to actual settlers, who are privileged to enter on it at a date given under the protection of the army, directed by the Secretary of the Interior. At a signal, usually the firing of a cannon, the land hunters, men and women, rush over the line and squat on a tract of land, and then besiege the United States land office to enter the same. The allotted Indians, frequently in blankets, and speaking no English, stand by and watch this busy scene, and wonder what is to come next.

The area surrendered to the nation by allotted Indians in the year ending June 30, 1890, including agreements waiting ratification by Congress, was 17,400,000 acres, this being the excess of reservation lands above the specific allotment to the Indians; but the land, as a whole, is probably the most worthless of any government lands called agricultural, arid, or arable.

The desires of white men for the Indian's land, in many cases, have had more to do with Indian allotment than the favorable condition of the Indian for it or the character of the land on which he is allotted. Allotment of lands to Indians should be the result of certain favorable conditions preceding it. It was intended to be a deliberate act following favorable wardship.

Allotment of lands to Indians presents many difficulties for the future. The Indians on reservations in the arid belt live near water holes or along streams. Of these water holes and streams the Indians know the value. What cattle and horses they have range on the large area of arid lands adjoining, browsing on the scant grass and coming to the water at stated periods. Allotment of small areas of land, 80 acres to heads of families, and so on, deprives the Indians of the portions of the reservations best fitted for cultivation, as, after allotment, the lands remaining

go to the government for sale or disposition when the land laws are extended over them. It may virtually end Indian herding, because the protection now given the Indian through the Indian agent and reservation laws will be gone, and the whites can encroach upon the land and use it for their cattle.

The Indian once allotted is confined to a definite space; he is the holder of a tract of land by order of the government, and to the land he has no present fee.

The Indian allottees, male or female, by operations of the law, pass into the citizenship of the United States and of the states and territories in which they reside.

REVIEW OF POLICY IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Europeans who first met the Indians had no uniform policy in their treatment of them. Some came to convert heathen, others for gold and silver, others for religious liberty, and others for the glory of their sovereigns, and to add new domains to national areas. The Indian wondered at this variety of interests and at the many kinds of white men. His wonder grew when he became better acquainted with the whites, and during the past 400 years his amazement has not decreased. When the colonies were organized the Indians within them were managed by the separate colonial authorities. There was but little difficulty then in managing the Indians, considering the large area of unoccupied lands and the small number of whites. After 1789 the United States government assumed charge of the Indians.

All nations in control of this continent north of Spanish America recognized the Indian as primarily the owner of the soil, and considered that his title to the land must be extinguished before any disposition could be made of it, which was usually done by a treaty between chiefs and headmen of tribes and representatives (generally soldiers) of the contracting nation.

The United States has never considered public domain public lands and extended the land disposition or settlement laws over them until the Indian title was extinguished. The United States only permits Indian tribes to sell their own lands to itself. No citizen can purchase land of an Indian without authority from Congress. The right and supremacy of the government to do this has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now an accepted fact. Up to 1890 the United States has made about 450 treaties and agreements with 157 tribes of those once or now within its borders. The policy of recognizing the Indian tribes as separate nations was begun in 1789 and continued up to 1869. In 1869 President Grant, at the suggestion of General P. H. Sheridan, put an end to treaty making with the Indian nations, which action was confirmed by Congress in 1871, and they became wards of the nation. Since 1789 the Indian has had eight distinct policies tried upon him by the United States government:

First. The tribes were treated as separate and independent nations, and treaties were made with them by the War Department.

Second. The frontier was so extensive and the area of land so large back of it, that early in the century the government saw but little of the Indians, except when they came into the forts and posts. It then presented them with swords, guns, knives, pistols, and tomahawks, and red paint to deck themselves for war. A line of houses, posts, or warehouses was built on the frontier and occupied by government agents called factors, and the government was alone permitted to trade with the Indian and receive the profit of the trade with him. This was abandoned in 1822. A general superintendent of Indian affairs, authorized by law in 1822, resided at St. Louis, Mo.

Third. Indians were controlled in an indefinite way by the War Department until 1849, under the generals commanding departments, districts, divisions, or portions of the country, and used sometimes in Indian wars as allies, the War Department also supplying them with arms and ammunition. A civic commissioner was over them in the War Department after 1832.

Fourth. The creation of the Home or Interior Department in 1849 necessitated the transfer of bureaus from several departments to make this new one. The Indian bureau was among those transferred, and still continues under civil rule. Commissioners appointed from civil life now make treaties with the Indians.

Fifth. The organizing of the Indians within a state or territory under a superintendency. In territories the territorial governor was sometimes the superintendent, but in the states the superintendent was appointed by the President. The agencies and reservations were under an agent who reported directly to the superintendent, he reporting to the Indian office at Washington. Under such a system there was a fine opportunity for gathering plunder. In 1869 President Grant took up the Indian question. He soon abolished the superintendencies and made the agents directly responsible to the Indian office at Washington. The experiment was tried in 1869-1870 of assigning the several reservations to denominations. The churches selected the agents and President Grant appointed them. It proved unsatisfactory and was abandoned.

Sixth. The reservation system: insisting by treaty and otherwise, beginning extensively in 1868, that the Indians stop roaming, assigning them reservations of land upon which they moved, and agreeing solemnly, in most cases with the Indian, that such reservations should be permanent. Public necessity, constant demand by the settlers, encroachment of the whites, the objection to a large number of wild Indians living as tribes within bodies of white population, caused the government in 1887 to pass the allotment act, forcing the Indians to take

lands in severalty, and paying them a compensation for whatever lands remained after each had been allotted, thus destroying their reservation and tribal condition, the amount to be paid being fixed by the United States.

Seventh. The agriculturalizing of Indians by congressional enactment: since 1849 issuing food and clothes and agricultural implements and some cattle to the Indians, the payment of annuities and the establishment of schools and a number of experimental efforts, such as trying to make Indians farmers and mechanics.

Eighth. The educational and allotment policy now in full operation and the enlistment of Indians in the United States army. The educational policy began in 1819 with an appropriation of \$10,000, which was increased in 1876 to \$20,000. It embraces several features, the education of children of citizen Indians, reservation Indians, in fact all Indian children; this policy contemplates the education of about 18,000 children. There are Indian schools on the several reservations conducted by teachers paid by the nation, and Indian schools on the reservations or near them conducted by denominations, who receive \$150 per year or more for each Indian pupil. There are also a number of industrial schools, like Carlisle, Pa.; Genoa, in Nebraska, and the one near Salem, Ore., where the pupils cost \$167 or \$180 each per year. These are solely under the charge of the bureau of Indian affairs. Some private schools throughout the country are also paid an annual sum for the care of Indian pupils, as are local school boards in some of the states and territories.

The educational policy also contemplates the building, or, when built, the extension, of industrial or Indian schools at all of the present agencies, the superintendent of the schools to be bonded, and to receive a small additional annual compensation, thus taking the place of the Indian agent. This has been done at the Hoopa Valley, Eastern Cherokee, and Moqui agencies. It is a change of name merely and not of the system in the matter of the Indian agent.

The enlistment of Indians as soldiers in the United States army has proved a success, upon the testimony of the commanding general of the army.

A great difficulty, and probably the greatest, in Indian progress or attempts at their civilization, is the fact that practically all such efforts come from outside sources, either from the government or from white people, which are met usually by the serious opposition of the Indians. These tinders, coming from those whom the Indian considers his natural enemies, arouse his suspicion. No aid to any extent for a long time past in this struggle has come from the Indians, excepting the Indian police, paid by the nation, who have for ten years past aided a little.

Ability to support themselves alone is not proof of advance of Indians toward civilization, because they might support themselves by the chase or hunting and fishing. The best tests of Indian advance toward civilization are their adoption of the white man's dress and habits, their engaging in agriculture or the mechanical arts, and in consenting to the education of their children. Judged by two of these three standards, the reservation Indians of the United States to June 30, 1890, have made but little progress toward Anglo-Saxon civilization. Of about 70,000 who wear citizens' dress, 10,000 have adopted the white man's best habits. Only a nominal number of the unallotted 133,417 reservation Indians are put down as agriculturists, and these are included with those who earn their own living on the reservations by hunting, fishing, and root digging. Four-fifths of these are of the last three classes.

As to the schools, the reservation Indians are not partial to them. It is not easy to tell how much the majority of the reservation Indians have advanced up to 1890. At present many of them are in a most dependent and wretched condition.

The system of allotment will abolish the reservations which were originated by John C. Calhoun while Secretary of War.

The reservation Indians are now governed by laws made by Congress and by rules laid down by the Indian office. The reservations on which the Indians live, although mostly within states, are not subject to all the state laws. They are almost "empires within an empire", and the Indian agent is supreme over them. Felonies committed on them are tried in state or United States courts. The Indian not being considered a citizen of the United States, but a ward of the nation, he can not even leave the reservation without permission.

The Indian reservations are now ideal homes for Indian youth. Many of them absolutely do nothing in the way of labor or work until 12 or 14 years of age. They roll about in the dirt, play games, ride ponies, and copy the manners and ways of the older Indians. Indian mothers, who, as stated, are most affectionate, have control of their children. The Indian father never strikes nor attempts to control his children. The Indian boy when ready to become a warrior passes under the control of his father.

In tribal or reservation life the young are taught the glories and legends of Indian life. The boys are taught to hunt and trap, the splendor and horrors of war, to scorn manual labor, and to consider women as beasts of burden. The girls are taught to labor for man and the value and beauty of obedience to man. Cunning old men fill the minds of the youth with hatred of the white man and his methods. The Indian youth educated at national institutions, away from tribes or reservations, upon their return are threatened, ridiculed, and in many cases forced into a return to the breechclout and blanket, and to again take up the Indian language. From all his surroundings and education with his tribe, the Indian boy when he reaches manhood is usually unfit to cope with the youth of like age among the whites. The sooner the Indian youth is thrown among the whites the better his chance for making a livelihood when a man. The Indian is essentially imitative and will soon learn the white man's ways when forced to; besides, the Indian likes money, and many of them will work when they are paid for it.

Cadillac at Detroit, in the northwest, from 1701 to 1710, attempted the only successful method of civilizing Indians: showing them how to work; giving them the proceeds of their labor and keeping faith with them. He considered them men, and so treated them. He began a settlement for "habitation and the growth of civic institutions". He had a grant of land and upon this he began operations. He brought seed wheat from France and gave the Indians each a little land to work. He was the father of allotment. In 1718, after he left, the Indians about Detroit were reported as harvesting wheat and raising corn, beans, peas, squashes, and melons; but the almost constant war between England and France, in which the Indians were used as allies, prevented the growth of the Cadillac idea in the upper northwest. Cadillac's idea was the reverse of the clerical; the latter founded missions to convert Indians, near which were trading posts to enrich the owners. The church sought to control the Indian by appealing to his heart and sympathies, which were supposed to be alike in men, and the traders frequently intermarried with the Indians, and thus obtained influence over them. These methods neither aided the Indian to better his actual condition nor tended to the founding of permanent homes or communities.

Cadillac showed the Indian a result from his labor and stimulated his ambition. This is the present Canadian policy. The Indians of Canada are placed upon reservations of land which will maintain them, of course with a small area for each, and they are aided to a start in life. They are now practically self-sustaining. The Canadian Indian knows when he goes on the land that it is to be his; the Indian in the United States knows, if experience is worth anything, that the chances are largely that it will not be his, and in addition it may be a sand bank. Ninety per cent of the present Indians on reservations are not agriculturists, but the most of them will work in fields when paid for it. The Indian is too much of a child of nature to wait for slow growing crops. He wants to see an immediate result from his labor. He will work as a laborer provided you board him and pay him cash besides. This has been tested. Money is an actual visible result to him. The Navajos did much of the work of grading the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Indian office now has, in fact, charge of 133,417 Indians, of whom but 57,960 receive rations from the nation, and most of these are on barren lands. About 27,000 of the total are allotted Indians. On almost all of the reservations are some aged, crippled, deformed, and otherwise dependent Indians who are allotted. There are, all told, about 1,500 of these.

The efficiency of the Indian police at the various agencies is due to the fact that they are paid for their work, are mounted and armed, and have authority. Indians like places of command, as such positions increase their personal influence with the members of their tribe, who believe they have the ear of the agent. To be on terms with the Indian police is frequently to be influential with the agent, as that official mainly obtains his knowledge of the condition of the Indians from the police. General William S. Harney originated the Indian police in a treaty with the Sioux at Fort Pierre, Nebraska territory, in March, 1856.

The number of actual agencies is 54. The number of reservations varies according to changes through allotments and otherwise, that take place sometimes almost from day to day, so that they differ with different dates of report.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page xxxvii, gives the number of reservations as 133, which is merely suggestive as to the number at any particular date.

NUMBER OF RATION INDIANS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES WHERE RESERVATIONS ARE SITUATED, JUNE 1, 1890. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Total	133,417	65,575	67,842	34,785	
Arizona	28,452	14,600	14,386	1,510	In desert country.
California	5,064	2,580	2,475	175	To old and poor Indians.
Colorado	985	484	501	403	In arid country.
Idaho	4,062	1,907	2,065	400	Do.
Indiana territory	1,224	507	627	8	To old and poor Indians.
Iowa	397	211	186		
Kansas	639	409	449		
Minnesota	8,208	3,884	4,324	333	
Montana	10,330	4,078	5,358	6,703	In arid and desert country.
Nebraska	3,530	1,707	1,760	65	To old and poor Indians.
Nevada	1,552	704	758	404	In desert country.
New Mexico	6,400	3,232	3,258	745	Do.
North Dakota	7,080	3,009	4,077	3,514	In arid country.
Oklahoma	13,107	6,324	6,843	5,001	In arid and desert country.
Oregon	3,708	1,718	1,990	308	Eastern Oregon, arid country.
South Dakota	19,068	9,271	9,797	12,183	In arid and desert country.
Utah	2,847	1,497	1,350	1,140	In desert country.
Washington	7,510	3,812	3,701	152	To old and poor Indians.
Wisconsin	6,085	3,071	3,014	643	Do.
Wyoming	1,801	884	917	601	Desert country.

a As made up by the special agent of the census.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

Rations to Indians, it will be noted, are in most cases issued to Indians living on reservations lying in arid desert sections where white men without irrigation could not make a living.

The Indian office in its report for 1891 gave the following table of Indians receiving subsistence in 1890, some a pound of beef a week, some a pound a day. The Census Office table for 1890 shows the amount of food equal to a day's rations received by reservation Indians, while the Indian office table shows the number of Indians to whom food is issued, not specifying quantity, and embracing a large number of Indians not actually under charge of the Indian office. This table shows worse for the continuance of the desert reservations than the census table. When the area of these reservations is decreased by allotment the Indian's hunting, fishing, and root grounds decrease, and these sources being closed to him he will become more dependent unless the allotted land, at a large expense, be prepared for agriculture.

The Indian office gives the following table of Indians receiving and not receiving subsistence (a):

NUMBER OF INDIANS WHO DO AND NUMBER WHO DO NOT RECEIVE SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FROM THE GOVERNMENT (MADE UP IN ACCORDANCE WITH INDIAN OFFICE CENSUS OF 1890).

RECEIVE NO SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Number.	RECEIVE SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Number.
ARIZONA.		ARIZONA.	
Mohaves off reserve	1,077	Mohaves on reserve	640
Chemehuevis and Hualapais	900	San Carlos	4,819
Pimas and Papagoes	8,099		
Navajoes	15,000		
Suppals	214		
	25,200		5,459
CALIFORNIA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Mission and Tule River, and Yumas	4,056	Hoopla	475
Not under agent	6,995	Round Valley	582
	11,051		1,057
		* COLORADO.	
		Utes and Apaches	1,793
NORTH DAKOTA.		NORTH DAKOTA.	
Sioux at Devils Lake	1,041	Fort Berthold Indians	1,183
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain	1,439	Standing Rock Sioux	4,090
	2,480		5,270
SOUTH DAKOTA.		SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,509	Cheyenne River Sioux	2,823
Poncas and Flandremt Sioux	500	Crow Creek and Lower Brule Sioux	2,081
		Pine Ridge Sioux	5,701
	2,018	Rosebud Sioux	5,345
		Yankton Sioux	1,725
			17,678
IDAHO.		IDAHO.	
Nez Percés	1,715	Shoshones and Bannacks	1,402
Not under agent	900	Shoshones and Bannacks (Lemhi)	443
	2,315		1,930
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaws, etc	1,225		
Five Civilized Tribes	67,000		
	68,225		
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	300		
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomies, Kickapoos	1,016		
MICHIGAN.			
Chippewas and Pottawatomies	7,482		
MINNESOTA.			
Chippewas	6,403		
MONTANA.		MONTANA.	
		Blackfeet	2,174
		Crow	2,450
		Flathead	1,784
		Gros Ventres and Assinaboines, Fort Belknap	1,722
		Fort Peck Sioux and Assinaboines	1,842
		Northern Cheyennes	805
			10,842
NEBRASKA.		NEBRASKA.	
Omahas and Winnebagoes	2,385	Santee Sioux	860

NUMBER OF INDIANS WHO DO AND NUMBER WHO DO NOT RECEIVE SUBSISTENCE, ETC.—Continued.

RECEIVE NO SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Number.	RECEIVE SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Number.
NEVADA.		NEVADA.	
Indians wandering	6,815	Pah Utes (Pyramid Lake and Walker River).....	973
		Shoshones and Pi Utes	587
			1,560
NEW MEXICO.		NEW MEXICO.	
Mogui Pueblo.....	2,200	Mescalero Apache.....	513
Pueblo.....	8,285		
	10,485		
NEW YORK.			
Seneecas, Oneidas, etc.....	5,112		
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokees.....	3,000		
OKLAHOMA.		OKLAHOMA.	
Osages and Kiaws.....	1,778	Cheyennes and Arapahoos.....	3,372
Poncas.....	605	Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.....	4,121
Otoes.....	358		
Pawnees.....	801		
Tonkawas.....	70		
Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomies, and Kickapooos.....	2,002		
	5,083		7,493
OREGON.			
All Indians in	4,507		
TEXAS.			
All Indians in	200		
UTAH.		UTAH.	
Wandering	300	Utes.....	1,821
WASHINGTON.			
All Indians in	0,830		
WISCONSIN.			
All Indians in	0,152		
WYOMING.		WYOMING.	
		Shoshones and Northern Arapahoos.....	1,658
INDIANA, FLORIDA AND MAINE.			
All Indians in	1,302		
Total receiving no subsistence supplies.....		185,574	
Total receiving subsistence supplies.....		57,000	
Total.....		243,574	

It will be observed that the Census Office report on rations issued to Indians in 1890 relates to the 133,417 reservation Indians who are actually under charge of the Indian office, but the Indian office total of 243,534 embraces all Indians in the United States carried on the books of that office, self-reliant and independent, as well as reservation Indians. The Census Office returns for 1890 made by sworn officers, and they the agents of the Indian office, show that food equal to a ration for each day for 34,785 Indians was issued, while the Indian office returns show that subsistence was issued to 57,960 Indians, or that the actual food supply for 34,785 Indians for one day was given to 57,960 for the same time, or about half rations.

The natural surroundings of some of the present reservations and their resources unfit them for residence. Gold and silver are usually found in barren regions and distant lands raise food for the miners. Arizona, rich in precious metals, is no exception to this rule. The Indian reservations there are deserts and the mountains upon and about them the depositories of rich ores.

The 1,811 Piegans of Blackfeet agency, Montana, are all ration Indians, and have been since 1855, a period of 35 years; but little advance has been made by them toward self-support; they are simply stalled oxen, fed on a reservation by the United States. The area of this reservation permits of roaming, and its physical features do not permit of agriculture to the extent of feeding these people. Wise and prudent administration would have long since looked to the removal of this tribe to a location of such a character that advancement toward self-support would be possible. The cost of this tribe to the United States in the 35 years past has been simply enormous.

Many agencies should be abolished, some reservations abandoned, and tribes consolidated and removed to localities where it is possible to make a living. Congress should at once take this in hand, as proper action in this will save millions of dollars and tend to the bettering of the condition of the Indians. When agencies are ordered abolished the inspectors of the Indian office can take charge and close them up.

The following agencies at different points, as shown by the reports of the special agents, should be abolished as useless: The Six Nations of New York; Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina; Lapwai, Idaho; Pueblo, New Mexico; Round Valley and Hoopa Valley agencies, California; Siletz and Umatilla agencies, Oregon; all agencies in Washington, namely, Colville, Neah Bay, Puyallup, Tulalip, and Yakama; Quapaw, Indian territory; Osage, Oklahoma; Sac and Fox, Iowa; all agencies in Minnesota; all agencies in Wisconsin. Some of the agencies named were recommended for abolition by officials 10 or 15 years ago.

The Sac and Fox agency, Iowa, should be at once abolished, as the Indians under charge of the agency are not reservation Indians in fact. The so-called reservation is owned by the Indians in fee, and no one has a right to invade or molest it. All requirements of law can be attended to by the United States district attorney for the district in which the Sac and Fox lands are located, or by an inspector of the Indian office, and like matters at most of the other agencies when abolished could be so attended to.

The Chippewas at the Turtle Mountain reservation, North Dakota, should be removed and allotted or made to work somewhere else, and the reservation promptly abolished.

Many of the tribes in North Dakota and Montana also show about the same dress and condition as the average western whites.

The Six Nations of New York, Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, Moquis of Arizona and Pueblos of New Mexico, and The Five Civilized Tribes of Indian territory have agents. Their duties could be performed by inspectors from the Indian office at stated times once or twice a year.

Still, no general inflexible Indian system can properly settle the Indian question, or change the condition of the reservations. There must be much discretion allowed in the execution of any system, as the conditions surrounding most of the tribes differ.

In illustration of the difficulties ahead in the national Indian policy, the Navajos of New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona may be cited. They occupy a reservation of 8,205,440 acres in the three territories named. The most of it is desert or mountainous, and a system of irrigation to make it fit for agriculture will cost a vast sum.

The Navajos now have large bands of horses and herds of sheep which they can only keep by having an enormous area to pasture them on. If they are allotted under existing laws their herds must go, as the areas allotted would not maintain them. The herds gone, then government support must follow. At the present time and for years past they have been entirely self-supporting. A new policy toward them will be an attempt to at once change a pastoral people, 17,204 in number, into an agricultural people by act of Congress. Such attempts have utterly failed in the past; the expense will be enormous, and the failure must be correspondingly great. In the matter of the Navajo reservation, the probabilities are that it is better employed now in sustaining 17,204 people by a pastoral life and their herds than it can be made to do in any other way, except at an enormous outlay.

The Navajos favor schools, but want them on their reservation, as assured by the treaty of 1866. While now a peaceful and quiet people, anxious to increase their herds and flocks, they watch closely any attempt to invade their reservation by unauthorized persons, and are ready to resist such an invasion. The wool grown by the Navajos has for almost a quarter of a century been dyed or marketed at Philadelphia, Pa., and the bright colored blankets of this people are now principally made from eastern dyed wool. The Navajos are superior Indians, and their material condition now makes them anxious for peace.

Indian children on reservations should be placed as soon as possible in the public school systems of the states and territories in which they live and where English alone is taught. There is no serious objection to their going to these public schools, for there is not the prejudice existing against the Indian that there is against the negro; still, the Indian is not usually a taxpayer, and this might be an objection. The nation could see to this. Public schools are not denominational schools and creed is not taught in them, so this would be an advantage. Indians should have a school system, where necessary, under their own authority, or the authority of the states and territories in which they live after they have ceased to be wards of the nation, and industrial education should only be given where the Indian children show mechanical taste.

In the case of the allotted Indians, who are not taxpayers, local school privileges would probably be reluctantly given. The solution of this is the abolishment of the large reservations and the placing of the Indians somewhere on lands on which they can make a living, and then allotting them, and the payment by the United States, for say 10 years, to the states and territories in which the Indians are, of a monthly allowance for each child equal to the cost of schools for white children in the several districts.

The establishment of an Indian industrial training school is an event in a community. It adds immensely to the revenues of an adjacent city or town. It also increases population. As long as Congress gives liberally the policy of increasing the number of such institutions will be popular with the people where they are located and will aid some public men in retaining popular favor.

No thorough investigation of the best method of educating Indian children resulting from the several attempts has yet been made. The government has been experimenting for many years in Indian educational matters, but no one plan has yet been settled upon as the best; still, the existing system is a great advance on previous systems, and is the best we have had. Congress makes or unmakes plans in the annual appropriation laws. The denominational question is always at the front in Indian education. The truth is, that for the past half century or more the various churches have been the most interested of all organizations in the Indian question, and have largely framed the government's several Indian policies. Their several boards and societies and the religious press have enabled them to reach and arouse the interest of the mass of the people, and being prominent and influential, they have exercised an enormous influence in this matter. They deserve credit and thanks for their efforts. In fact, the government has largely relied upon the churches in Indian matters. While they deserve thanks and commendation, the result of the various denominations reaching out for the Indians' spiritual welfare has been on many reservations discord and contests among themselves, which the Indians have closely watched.

The greatest and most difficult problem now of Indian education is what to do with the Indian boys and girls belonging to reservations after they have been educated in government boarding or industrial schools away from their reservations? Shall they be sent back to the reservations? If so, what will they do when they go back, and once back, will they resume their Indian customs?

The Indian boy fresh from Carlisle or some other government Indian school goes back to his people and reservation. He has learned a trade, perhaps that of a slater, a tinsmith, or harness maker. Such trades are useless among his people. His clothes wear out; he sees no employment at hand; he has no money. Soon a blanket takes the place of a coat, then leggings of blankets for trousers, and finally he is an Indian in appearance. The Indian boy educated at the United States government boarding and industrial schools should only be sent back to his people when the conditions warrant it, and unless these conditions are as favorable to his remaining as they were at the school he left he should be encouraged to live among the whites. The educated Indian girl is at a greater disadvantage than the educated boy, as she can only become the wife of an Indian. As stated, the prejudice that exists among whites against the negro does not exist against the Indian, and this should be weighed at its full value in the question of the final disposition of the Indian. The Indian, left to himself, should invoke sympathy and get a helping hand from the whites, both on account of his being the original American and because he will help himself when he knows he is to be paid for his work. The Indian likes money and will work to get it and the comforts which come from its possession.

If a national system of Indian education is to continue in schools away from the reservations, then the Indian youth so educated should be encouraged to remain with the whites until his people are allotted, when he can become an allottee. Indian school children are enrolled for allotment.

The statements of the special agents show conclusively that many Indian boys and girls educated at government industrial or boarding schools away from reservations after returning to their people have not realized expectations, and have not assisted the mass of Indians on their several reservations in the march of progress, but that they are usually overpowered in sentiment by the old Indians, and are either forced to their old ways and habits or go back to them of their own motion.

Employ Indian men and women as teachers, where competent, in government schools and in every position possible about the agencies or on the reservations while they exist, and when so employed pay them as much as whites are paid in like positions.

The superintendent of Indian schools, in his annual report in 1890, after an extended tour over the several Indian reservations, arrived at the following conclusion in connection with the question of church schools for Indians under government aid:

While the government can not organically promote christianity, it can, nevertheless, open the way for the churches, remove obstacles, and encourage them, irrespective of sects, in their work. This is important, because the Indians are thoroughly controlled in all their ideas and customs by their pagan notions. It is surprising to how many very common customs these old beliefs apply and how firmly they are held by them. Their pagan beliefs therefore constitute the chief basis of life.

Let the Indian's harmless games, dances, and customs alone. He dances because he believes it is his duty. He dances; we pray. Leave the Indian a little personality, a little independence, and teach him a little manhood while you are reconstructing him. The sun, scalp, and war dances, all exciting and brutal, have long since been abandoned; the remaining dances are merely for pleasure or duty.

On almost all of the reservations are some aged, crippled, deformed, and otherwise dependent Indians. These should be cared for, and no permanent change in the present system should take place without this being seen to. Of course these dependent Indians are allotted, and the United States court of the district in which they are could lease their allotments for them, the proceeds going toward their support; or it might be best to make an appropriation direct for their care to the states and territories in which they reside, or to gather them all in one locality and maintain them. There are only about 1,500 of them.

The nation should at once consider the Six Nations of New York in the matter of the Ogden Land Company's claim. The fee to the land in question, it is said, is claimed by the Ogden Land Company. The United States

guaranteed a right of occupancy to the Indians. At present a clear title does not rest in the Ogden Land Company, in these Indians, or in the United States. The United States will have to initiate a movement to quiet and perfect this title, perhaps by purchase of the Ogden Land Company's claim. Nothing in the way of a division of this land among the Indians can be done until the nation so acts. To properly allot the remaining unallotted Indians and cash the trust and other funds, which are about \$40,000,000, will cost in round numbers \$100,000,000.

In all future dealings with the reservation Indians let them understand that they must become self-sustaining; make them understand this by the law; show them the way; give them the means to become self-sustaining and they will succeed. Teach the Indian that it pays to be clean, to be industrious, to have but one wife, to have property, to have but one family of children, and teach him to follow the best habits of white people. Show him that it is to his interest to be like other men.

Whatever is to be done with the reservation Indians do it at once. Ten years can close this question up. Do not dole this out through another 50 or 100 years at a cost of \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000.

In the final settlement of the Indian question an equity lies with the citizen Indians of California, who were never paid for their lands. Something should be done for them by the nation in the matter of homes and schools from public lands, or with money derived from the sales of public lands. Perhaps the nonreservation Indians of Nevada should also be included.

Finally, the changes necessary in the Indian policy to improve the Indian's condition are: enforced education under authority of the nation or the states and territories; enforced labor, by making the reservation Indians work for themselves, either as laborers, herdsmen, or farmers; enforced allotment on proper land, with an allowance for houses, cattle, and horses prior thereto from the proceeds (perhaps) of their surplus lands; in fact, a start in life, especially for the squaws and children, thus securing for them settled homes.

This is the culmination of the success and failure of the entire Indian administration for the past 100 years, and the earthly salvation of the remaining reservation Indians depends upon it.

INDIAN EDUCATION.—The main feature of the Indian policy now being inaugurated by the Indian office is chiefly an educational one. It affects the Indian above 5 and below 18 years of age. The adults on reservations are not considered in this plan, but the Indian children of allottees or those on reservations are to be cared for for a long time in the future.

The school superintendents are to be bonded and receive an additional compensation for serving as agents.

The school superintendents at Hoopa Valley, California; Keams Canyon, Arizona, and Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina, now act as Indian agents as well as school superintendents.

The colonies educated the Indians. The Continental Congress July 12, 1775, appropriated \$500 to educate Indian youth at Dartmouth college. The first general appropriation for Indian schools by the Congress of the United States was made on March 3, 1819, and was for \$10,000. From this time on there was a gradual increase up to \$20,000 in 1877. The various religious societies and orders in the United States were early interested and greatly aided the nation. Manual labor schools were introduced in Indian territory in 1848-1849. It is estimated that more than \$800,000 was spent by the nation on Indian education up to 1877.

PURPOSES OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The following in reference to the purposes of Indian schools is from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890, page CXLVI:

The general purpose of the government is the preparation of Indian youth for assimilation into the national life by such a course of training as will prepare them for the duties and privileges of American citizenship. This involves the training of the hand in useful industries; the development of the mind in independent and self-directing power of thought; the impartation of useful practical knowledge; the culture of the moral nature, and the formation of character. Skill, intelligence, industry, morality, manhood, and womanhood are the ends aimed at.

Government schools for Indians are divided into 5 general classes: reservation day schools, reservation boarding schools of first and second grades, and industrial training schools of first and second grades.

It is the duty and design of the government to remove, by the shortest method, the ignorance, inability, and fears of the Indians, and to place them on an equality with other races in the United States. In organizing this system of schools the fact is not overlooked that Indian schools, as such, should be preparatory and temporary; that eventually they will become unnecessary, and a full and free entrance be obtained for Indians into the public school system of the country. To this end all officers and employes of the Indian school service should work.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR INDIANS.

All expenditures by the United States for Indians are by appropriation by Congress, and come direct from the Treasury. There is no cash income from the Indians nor from any independent source for the benefit of Indians. The expense of the Indian service is a direct outlay.

Unexpended balances of any year are available for the next, but at the end of 2 years they are covered into the Treasury. (a)

The congressional appropriations for the Indians for 1890-1891 were \$7,127,394.69. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890 (page CXXV) shows that the money available for the Indian service for 1890-1891 was \$10,538,837.55, as follows:

TOTAL MONEY AVAILABLE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

Total.....	\$10,538,837.55
Appropriations.....	7,127,394.69
Balances.....	1,385,759.56
Interest on trust funds.....	1,058,276.87
Interest, balances.....	907,406.43

The expenditure for food and rations for the adult reservation Indians, who number about 110,000, does not exceed \$8 each per year, or a little over 2 cents each per day, or about \$1,000,000, while the education of the 15,000 or 16,000 school children cost over \$2,000,000 a year. The Indians at boarding schools cost about \$175 each per year. The purely civic administration of Indian affairs costs about \$1,200,000 per year.

ANNUAL PURCHASE, INSPECTION, AND SHIPMENT OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The annual purchase of supplies for Indians under law, treaties, or agreements, the variety and method of purchase, are given each year in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When the supplies are purchased under proposals, either at New York or San Francisco, officials of the Interior Department and members of the board of Indian commissioners are present at the opening of the bids. Supplies, where contractors fail or emergencies arise, are sometimes bought in open market.

The following explanations are from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890 (pages CXXI-CXXIII):

After due advertising, sealed bids to the number of 513 for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indian service were opened in New York on May 23, 1890, in the presence of a large number of bidders or their agents, by myself, assisted by Assistant Secretary Cyrus Bussey and members of the board of Indian commissioners. At the opening of bids at San Francisco by the assistant commissioner, July 16, 1890, 45 bids were received, making a total of 558. The number of contracts awarded was 254, each one being made out in quadruplicate and accompanied by a bond for 50 per cent of the amount of the contract. The awards were made in all cases with the aid of expert inspectors, and only after careful comparison of samples submitted and for such goods as the best interests of the service seemed to require. Special pains were taken to select serviceable goods; but the lowest priced goods are not always cheapest. The supplies purchased consist of subsistence supplies, such as beef, bacon, coffee, sugar, lard, hominy, rice, corn meal, oatmeal, salt, hard

a The following statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1880-1890, and 1890-1891; see report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890, pages CXXIII, CXXIV:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1880-1890 AND 1890-1891.

APPROPRIATIONS.	1880-1890	1890-1891	Increase.
Total.....	\$4,084,851.37	\$7,127,394.69	\$1,043,543.32
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent.....	1,424,054.00	1,513,075.20	115,020.30
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual.....	1,585,700.84	1,597,740.00	11,043.10
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities.....	702,500.00	710,000.00	43,500.00
Support of Indian schools.....	1,370,598.13	1,842,770.00	404,201.87
Incidental and contingent expenses.....	160,000.00	171,000.00	2,000.00
Current and miscellaneous expenses.....	818,311.50	1,226,209.40	407,877.90

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent", are such specified sums as are required to be appropriated annually under existing treaties, either for a term of years or for an indefinite period.

A number of treaties contain provisions for clothing, subsistence, agency and school employes, etc., to be furnished by the United States for a certain number of years, but such provisions do not state specifically the amount of money that must be appropriated. These amounts are annually approximately estimated by this office, and the sums so appropriated can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. * * *

A number of the tribes have no treaties; others have treaties, but the amounts due thereunder are not sufficient for their support. Congress annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. * * *

For Indian education Congress annually appropriates certain sums in addition to those provided for under existing treaties. * * *

For contingent and incidental expenses of agents and their employes, for aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, etc., Congress annually appropriates certain sums. * * *

For pay of agents, interpreters, Indian police, additional farmers, Indian inspectors, superintendent of schools, for the erection and repair of agency buildings, surveying and allotting land, advertising, telegraphing, transportation of Indian supplies, and for a number of other purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain sums.

bread, pork, etc., and of miscellaneous goods, clothing, agricultural implements, etc., which are divided into 17 classes, as follows: 1, blankets; 2, cotton goods; 3, woolen goods; 4, clothing; 5, boots and shoes; 6, hats and caps; 7, notions; 8, groceries; 9, crockery and lamps; 10, furniture and wooden ware; 11, harness, leather, etc.; 12, agricultural implements; 13, wagons and wagon fixtures; 14, paints and oils; 15, brass and iron kettles, tin and tinware; 16, stoves, hollow ware, pipe, etc.; 17, hardware.

There were also purchased large quantities of medicines, surgical instruments, books, and school supplies; in all, over 2,500 articles. Over 50,000 samples were submitted, examined, and passed upon.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of most of the supplies takes place in New York, in a warehouse rented for the purpose, at 67 Wooster street; but such articles as wagons, plows, iron, steel, stoves, fence wire, etc., are inspected and shipped from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas city, etc., as may be most advantageous. Beef and flour are delivered at the agencies. The other subsistence supplies, except coffee, sugar, and rice, are generally delivered at points in the west, the points of delivery being governed by the price bid for the article plus the cost of its transportation to the agencies and schools. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 34,316 packages, weighing 4,237,049 pounds, were shipped from New York, and 46,091 packages, weighing 4,388,743 pounds, were shipped from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas city, Sioux city, Omaha, and other points west. A detailed record of each shipment is kept, which shows the mark, number, kind of package, character of contents, and weight. Receipts for packages shipped are made in triplicate, and are also copied in a book kept for that purpose. This enables the office to trace any package and, in case of shortage on arrival at an agency, to locate and determine the liability for the deficiency.

After the delivery of the goods and before they are accepted and shipped, an expert inspector examines them and compares the deliveries with the sample or samples on which awards have been made. If equal in quality to sample, they are accepted and shipped; if not, they are rejected, and the contractor is required to furnish other goods up to sample. If he fails to do so, they are purchased at his expense in open market, and the difference in cost, if any, is charged against him. In some instances, where the necessities of the service require immediate deliveries, and the deviation from sample is not material, goods not quite up to the sample are accepted, in accordance with a clause in the contract which provides for such a contingency. In such cases the inspector fixes the difference in value between the sample upon which the award has been made and the goods offered for delivery, and a deduction of twice the amount fixed by the inspector as the difference in value is made from the account. Inferior goods, however, even at a deduction, are accepted in very few cases, and only when they are needed for immediate use and can not be procured otherwise.

For every shipment the contractor makes out invoices in quadruplicate; the original goes to the Treasury for payment, one copy remains in the Indian office, one is mailed to the agent or school superintendent, and the fourth is required to accompany the bill of lading, in order that the freight may be identified when payment is made for its transportation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, over 30,000 invoices were required for that purpose.

In this connection, I desire to say that one cause of great embarrassment in the management of the affairs of this bureau is the failure of Congress to make the appropriations for the Indian service so that deliveries of goods may be made before winter sets in. Under a ruling of the honorable second comptroller no contracts can be executed until after the President has signed the appropriation act and it has become a law. Much time is necessarily consumed in work preliminary to letting the contracts. Under the law advertisements must be published for at least 3 weeks. To abstract the bids, classify the large number of samples offered, and make the awards takes from 2 to 6 weeks. Then it takes from 15 to 25 days before contracts can be executed and approved, bidders being scattered all the way from Maine to California, and contracts having to be mailed to them for execution. Blankets, clothing, wagons, boots, shoes, and a number of other articles have to be manufactured after contracts and bonds are approved.

It is therefore evident that unless the Indian appropriation bill passes early in the session (and it should never pass later than the middle of February) many of the goods and supplies can not reach their destination until late in the winter, and in consequence the Indians suffer. Even if the Indian appropriation bill should become a law as early as February, no goods could be shipped under the most favorable circumstances until the end of June. The treaties with the Crows, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Utes, etc., make provision for issuing clothing, and stipulate that it shall be delivered at the government warehouse on the reservation not later than August 1 of each year, a promise which this office has never been able to keep.

The present system of purchasing and delivering supplies to Indians involving publicity, competition, and inspection, needs only care and judgment in buying, and honesty in inspection and delivery, to insure general satisfaction. It is not possible, however, to furnish to Indians clothing suitable as to size, and the "misfits" must be many, ludicrous, and vexatious.

INDIAN AGENTS AND RATIONS.

On the reservations the agent is a business manager as well as an agent. The agency storehouse resembles a miscellaneous country store. An idea of the articles kept therein can be found by reading the list of Indian supplies purchased. At ration agencies there are regular weekly issues of food. Indians bring a tag, label, or ticket, a sample of which is given herewith. The tag contains the name of the head of the family and number of persons to whom rations are issued. The quantity is punched out on the tag. In addition it is sometimes required that the Indians receiving rations shall sign a roll. These rolls or ration lists are printed and are uniform.

The table of quantity allowed to 100 rations is: bacon, 10 pounds; beans, 3 pounds; beef (net), 150 pounds; baking powder, 1 pound; coffee, 4 pounds; ham, 50 pounds; salt, 2 pounds; soap, 2 pounds; sugar, 7 pounds; tobacco, one-half pound. Still it frequently happens that issue day finds the agency short of supplies and fragmentary rations are issued, and of limited quantity. The Indian, however, arrives promptly on the appointed day, no matter whether he receives or not.

The Indian police attend on issue days in uniform with brass buttons. On one of these buttons is an Indian guiding a plow and about him the legend "God helps those who help themselves".

(5-100.)

Weekly Ration Ticket

2nd Qr., 1886

Agency: *Western Shoshone Agency*

Band No. *C. S.*

Family No. _____

Men --- *2*

Women --- *1*

Children --- _____

Total --- _____

Or *3* Rations.

Issue day,
Tuesday

Name of Tribe: *Shoshone*

Western Shoshone Agency

Name of Tribe: Shoshone

14.

13.

12.

11.

10.

9.

8.

7.

6.

5.

4.

3.

2.

1.

(5 160.)

Weekly Rations.

1st Qr., 1890.

Name of Family: *Martin*

Band *Stu*

Family No. *132*

Men --- _____

Women --- *3*

Boys --- *2*

Girls --- *1*

Total --- *7*

Or *7* Rations.

Beef.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

14

13

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

FORM OF RATION TICKET USED AT ALL RATION AGENCIES.

One of the tickets is from the Western Shoshone agency, Nevada, the other from Fort Hall agency, Idaho. The agent, upon issuing articles to the Indians, either punches a number with a punch or crosses it out with a pen. Fourteen articles are sometimes issued, and sometimes but one. The Indians give no receipts for rations received.



BRASS BUTTON WORN BY INDIAN POLICE AT ALL AGENCIES.

SOME FEATURES OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION, 1890.

The money earned by Indians from the United States in the year to June 30, 1890, and paid to them, is shown by the following from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890, page CXXVIII:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Total..... | \$642,000 |
| Paid to regular Indian employes at agencies..... | 91,500 |
| Paid to irregular Indian employes at agencies..... | 54,500 |
| Paid to Indian additional farmers..... | 9,000 |
| Paid to regular Indian employes at Indian schools..... | 51,000 |
| Paid to irregular Indian employes at Indian schools..... | 22,000 |
| Paid to Indian interpreters..... | 20,000 |
| Paid to Indian policemen..... | 94,000 |
| Paid to Indian judges of courts of Indian offenses..... | 5,000 |
| Paid to Indians for hauling supplies..... | 90,000 |
| Paid to Indians for produce, hay, wood, and other supplies purchased from them, and for breaking land..... | 66,000 |
| Paid to Indians for logs cut and banked by them..... | 139,000 |

COURTS ON RESERVATIONS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for 1890, pages LXXXIII and LXXXIV, gives the following on the courts of Indian offenses and Indian judges:

These courts * * * had their origin in a communication of December 2, 1882, from the [Interior] Department to this office, suggesting that rules be formulated whereby certain specified barbarous and demoralizing practices among the Indians should be restricted and ultimately abolished. Thereupon the office organized a system of Indian courts and prepared a code of rules, which enumerated the crimes and offenses of which the courts should take cognizance, and in several instances named the penalties which should be prescribed.

Each court consists of three judges, who are appointed by the Indian office, upon the nomination of the respective Indian agents, for a term of 1 year, but are subject to removal at any time. The court holds regular sessions twice a month. The crimes and offenses named in the rules are Indian dances, plural marriages, practices of medicine men, theft, destruction of property belonging to another, payments or offers of payment for living or cohabiting with Indian women, drunkenness, and the introduction, sale, gift, or barter of intoxicating liquors.

The court also has jurisdiction over misdemeanors committed by Indians belonging to the reservations, over civil suits to which Indians are parties, and over any other matters which may be brought before it by the agent or with his approval.

The penalties prescribed are fine, imprisonment, hard labor, and forfeiture of rations. In civil cases the court has the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and conforms, so far as practicable, to the practices of a justice of the peace in the state or territory in which the court is located.

AGENCIES AT WHICH INDIAN JUDGES WERE EMPLOYED, THE NUMBER OF INDIANS AT SUCH AGENCIES, THE NUMBER OF JUDGES ALLOWED, AND FOR WHAT TIME AND AT WHAT SALARY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

| AGENCIES. | Indians. | Judges. | Period employed. (Months.) | Salary per month. | AGENCIES. | Indians. | Judges. | Period employed. (Months.) | Salary per month. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Total..... | | 93 | | | Otoe, Oklahoma..... | 396 | 3 | 7 | \$5.00 |
| Blackfeet, Montana..... | 2,293 | 3 | 8 | \$8.00 | Pawnee, Oklahoma..... | 851 | 3 | 7 | 5.00 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma..... | 3,598 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Pima, Arizona..... | 11,518 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Cheyenne River, South Dakota..... | 2,840 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Pine Ridge, South Dakota..... | 5,611 | 1 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Crow Creek, South Dakota..... | 1,104 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Ponca, Oklahoma..... | 593 | 3 | 7 | 5.00 |
| Devils Lake, North Dakota..... | 2,350 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Puyallup, Washington..... | 1,844 | 6 | 8 | 5.00 |
| Flathead, Montana..... | 2,018 | 4 | 8 | 8.00 | Santee, Nebraska..... | 1,354 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Fort Hall, Idaho..... | 1,600 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Shoshone, Wyoming..... | 1,045 | 4 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Green Bay, Wisconsin..... | 3,320 | 3 | 8 | 4.17 | Siletz, Oregon..... | 600 | 1 | 8 | 5.00 |
| Kiowa, Oklahoma..... | 4,988 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Standing Rock, North Dakota..... | 4,110 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Klamath, Oregon..... | 604 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Tongue River, Montana..... | 807 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Lower Brule, South Dakota..... | 1,067 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Umatilla, Oregon..... | 983 | 2 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Mescalero, New Mexico..... | 474 | 2 | 8 | 5.00 | Yakama, Washington..... | 1,075 | 3 | 8 | 4.17 |
| Nevada, Nevada..... | 799 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | Yankton, South Dakota..... | 1,700 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Noz Perce, Idaho..... | 1,450 | 3 | 8 | 8.00 | | | | | |

Felonies on reservations are punished by the laws of the state or territory in which the felony is committed.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS JUNE 1, 1890.

As shown by the tables below, the total of trust funds held by the United States for Indian tribes amounted to \$21,244,818.39 in 1890. The following is from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890, page CXXVI:

TRUST FUNDS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

| TRIBES. | Amount of principal. | Annual interest. |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Total | \$7,984,132.76 | \$413,219.01 |
| Cherokees | 2,625,842.37 | 137,469.33 |
| Chickasaws..... | 1,308,695.65 | 68,404.95 |
| Choctaws | 549,594.74 | 32,344.73 |
| Creeks..... | 2,000,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Seminole..... | 1,500,000.00 | 75,000.00 |

TRUST FUNDS OF TRIBES, OTHER THAN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

| TRIBES. | Principal. | TRIBES. | Principal. |
|---|-----------------|--|--------------|
| Total | \$13,260,085.63 | Poncas | \$70,000.00 |
| Chippewas and Christian Indians..... | 42,560.30 | Pottawatomies..... | 184,094.57 |
| Delawares | 874,178.54 | Sacs and Foxes of Missouri..... | 21,659.12 |
| Eastern Shawnees..... | 9,070.12 | Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi..... | 55,058.21 |
| Iowas..... | 171,543.37 | Santee Sioux..... | 20,000.00 |
| Kansas..... | 27,174.41 | Senecas..... | 40,979.00 |
| Kaskaskias, Peorias, Woas, and Piankoshaws..... | 58,000.00 | Senecas, Tonawanda band..... | 86,950.00 |
| Kickapoos | 129,181.08 | Senecas and Shoshones..... | 15,140.42 |
| L'Anse and Vieux de Sort bands | 20,000.00 | Shawnees..... | 1,935.65 |
| Menomonees..... | 153,039.38 | Stockbridges | 75,988.69 |
| Osages..... | 8,255,268.49 | Shoshones and Bannocks..... | 6,000.00 |
| Omahas..... | 240,597.57 | Umatillas..... | 59,433.64 |
| Otoes and Missourias..... | 590,775.43 | Utes..... | 1,750,000.00 |
| Pawnees..... | 298,625.07 | Uintah and White River Utes..... | 3,340.00 |

REFERENCES TO INDIAN LAWS, REPORTS, AND TREATIES.

References to laws, reports, and treaties are as follows:

For all Indian treaties and laws, see United States Statutes at Large, 1776-1890.

For a "statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations"; for a statement of "trust funds" and trust lands, being "list of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same"; for "list of securities held for invested tribal funds"; for all expenses, receipts from sale of Indian lands, appropriations by Congress, and expenditures of the same; for "schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in acres and square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established"; for area of arable land on the several reservations; for executive orders relating to Indian reservations, and for annual table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence, together with religious and vital statistics, see annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For laws relating to Indians, see report of Public Land Commission, 1880, laws and decisions, and Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 2039-2178; for performance of engagements between the United States and Indians, see Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 2079-2110; for government and protection of Indians, see Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 2111-2116; for government of Indian country, see Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 2127-2156; 6 Cranch, 646; 8 Wheaton, 543; 7 Johnson, 246; Indian treaties, United States Statutes at Large; act of Congress March 26, 1804, section 15, dividing Louisiana into 2 territories; Bump's Notes of Constitutional Decisions, titles "Indians" and "Territories".

See also United States Senate report, by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, chairman of joint committee of Congress to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes, and report of the Indian Peace Commission, 1867-1868, General W. T. Sherman, chairman.

See also A Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, September 5, 1774, to March 4, 1881. Ben: Perley Poore. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1885. The titles of all government publications relating to Indians and Indian affairs from 1774 to March 4, 1881, can be found in the index, pages 1302-1304.

POPULATION, EDUCATIONAL, LAND, AND VITAL AND
SOCIAL STATISTICS OF INDIANS.

POPULATION, EDUCATIONAL, LAND, AND VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS OF INDIANS.

STATISTICS OF INDIAN POPULATION.

The tables following give the population obtained by the special Indian census, by states and territories, distributed by race and sex.

There is a large number of persons residing among the Indians who were not counted in the general census, but who were counted in the special Indian census. They are shown in separate columns so that one may readily see what the totals are.

It will be observed that the aggregate population counted by the special Indian census, and to be added to the results of the general census, is 325,464, of whom 189,447 are returned as Indians, and 136,017 are returned as persons with Indians.

It was not found practicable to follow out to the ultimate analysis the race of the persons among the Indians, but the great majority are white persons, with a small number of negro descent, and a mere handful of those of Asiatic origin.

The same population is analyzed in another table so as to show the same facts distributed according to the agencies with which the respective Indians and other persons are connected.

The various statements for schools, lands, crops, and stock, products of Indian labor, vital and social conditions, including medical statistics, are largely derived from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, whose summaries in most instances are used. They are supplemented by information obtained by personal investigation and through reports of societies interested in the Indians.

The report upon criminal statistics among the Indians is the result of investigations made by Mr. Frederick H. Wines, special agent in charge of statistics relating to crime, pauperism, and benevolence.

POPULATION OBTAINED BY SPECIAL INDIAN CENSUS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY RACE AND SEX.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | AGGREGATE. | | | INDIANS. | | | PERSONS OF OTHER RACES WITH INDIANS. | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|----------------------|----------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| Total | 325,464 | 169,221 | 156,243 | 189,447 | 95,119 | 94,328 | 136,017 | 74,102 | 61,915 |
| Alabama (Geronimo's Apaches)..... | 384 | 149 | 235 | 384 | 149 | 235 | | | |
| Arizona | 28,623 | 14,172 | 14,451 | 28,469 | 14,083 | 14,386 | 154 | 89 | 65 |
| Arkansas..... | 32 | 32 | | 32 | 32 | | | | |
| California..... | 5,268 | 2,720 | 2,548 | 5,107 | 2,632 | 2,475 | 161 | 88 | 73 |
| Colorado..... | 1,051 | 518 | 533 | 985 | 484 | 501 | 66 | 34 | 32 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho..... | 4,163 | 2,056 | 2,107 | 4,064 | 1,999 | 2,065 | 99 | 57 | 42 |
| Illinois..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Indiana..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian territory..... | 180,182 | 206,586 | 683,596 ^a | 51,279 | 26,967 | 24,312 | 128,003 | 69,619 | 59,284 |
| Iowa..... | 401 | 214 | 187 | 397 | 211 | 186 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Kansas..... | 1,012 | 535 | 477 | 946 | 503 | 443 | 66 | 32 | 34 |
| Kentucky | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Maine | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 8,457 | 4,084 | 4,423 | 8,208 | 3,884 | 4,324 | 249 | 150 | 99 |
| Mississippi..... | | | | | | | | | |

^a Includes 184 Indians in prisons, not otherwise enumerated, distributed as follows: Arizona, 17 males; Arkansas, 32 males; California, 43 males; Idaho, 2 males; Illinois, 1 male; Kansas, 7 males; Louisiana, 1 male; Massachusetts, 4 males; Michigan, 1 male; Missouri, 1 male; Montana, 10 males; Nebraska, 2 males; Nevada, 5 males; New York, 9 males; North Carolina, 2 males; Ohio, 12 males and 1 female; Oregon, 5 males; South Dakota, 4 males; Texas, 3 males and 1 female; Utah, 1 male; Washington, 10 males; Wisconsin, 10 males.

^b Sex partly estimated.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

POPULATION OBTAINED BY SPECIAL INDIAN CENSUS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, ETC.—Continued.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | AGGREGATE. | | | INDIANS. | | | PERSONS OF OTHER RACES WITH INDIANS. | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| Missouri..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Montana..... | 10,765 | 5,235 | 5,530 | 10,346 | 4,988 | 5,358 | 410 | 247 | 172 |
| Nebraska..... | 3,746 | 1,863 | 1,883 | 3,538 | 1,760 | 1,778 | 208 | 114 | 94 |
| Nevada..... | 1,594 | 817 | 777 | 1,557 | 799 | 758 | 37 | 18 | 19 |
| New Hampshire..... | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico..... | 6,680 | 3,346 | 3,334 | 6,400 | 3,232 | 3,258 | 160 | 114 | 85 |
| New York..... | 5,321 | 2,707 | 2,524 | 5,318 | 2,795 | 2,523 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| North Carolina..... | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| North Dakota..... | 8,264 | 4,049 | 4,215 | 7,980 | 3,903 | 4,077 | 284 | 146 | 138 |
| Ohio..... | 13 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Oklahoma..... | 16,641 | 8,776 | 7,865 | 13,167 | 6,324 | 6,843 | 3,474 | 2,452 | 1,022 |
| Oregon..... | 2,937 | 1,843 | 2,094 | 3,713 | 1,723 | 1,990 | 224 | 120 | 104 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 99 | 58 | 41 | 98 | 57 | 41 | 1 | 1 | |
| Rhode Island..... | | | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina..... | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota..... | 10,792 | 6,663 | 10,129 | 19,072 | 9,275 | 9,797 | 720 | 388 | 332 |
| Tennessee..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Utah..... | 2,874 | 1,512 | 1,362 | 2,848 | 1,498 | 1,350 | 26 | 14 | 12 |
| Vermont..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 7,842 | 4,004 | 3,838 | 7,526 | 3,822 | 3,704 | 316 | 182 | 134 |
| West Virginia..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 6,450 | 3,287 | 3,163 | 6,095 | 3,081 | 3,014 | 355 | 206 | 149 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,850 | 910 | 940 | 1,801 | 884 | 917 | 49 | 26 | 23 |

POPULATION OBTAINED BY THE SPECIAL INDIAN CENSUS, BY STATES AND AGENCIES AND BY RACE AND SEX.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | AGGREGATE. | | | INDIANS. | | | PERSONS OF OTHER RACES WITH INDIANS. | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| Total..... | | 325,464 | 169,221 | 156,243 | 189,447 | 95,119 | 94,328 | 136,017 | 74,102 | 61,915 |
| Alabama..... | | 384 | 149 | 235 | 384 | 149 | 235 | | | |
| | Mount Vernon barracks..... | 384 | 149 | 235 | 384 | 149 | 235 | | | |
| Arizona..... | | 28,623 | 14,172 | 14,451 | 28,460 | 14,083 | 14,376 | 154 | 89 | 65 |
| | Colorado River..... | 609 | 323 | 347 | 640 | 306 | 334 | 29 | 16 | 13 |
| | Pima..... | 10,029 | 5,188 | 4,841 | 9,942 | 5,138 | 4,804 | 87 | 50 | 37 |
| | San Carlos..... | 4,870 | 2,280 | 2,590 | 4,832 | 2,257 | 2,575 | 38 | 23 | 15 |
| | Navajo (New Mexico)..... | 11,042 | 5,366 | 5,676 | 11,042 | 5,366 | 5,676 | (a) | | |
| | Mohai Pueblos (New Mexico)..... | 1,996 | 999 | 997 | 1,996 | 999 | 997 | (a) | | |
| | Indians in prisons (b)..... | 17 | 17 | | 17 | 17 | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | | 32 | 32 | | 32 | 32 | | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (b)..... | 32 | 32 | | 32 | 32 | | | | |
| California..... | | 5,268 | 2,720 | 2,548 | 5,107 | 2,632 | 2,475 | 161 | 88 | 73 |
| | Mission Tulo (consolidated)..... | 4,593 | 2,354 | 2,239 | 4,483 | 2,295 | 2,188 | 110 | 59 | 51 |
| | Round Valley..... | 632 | 323 | 309 | 581 | 294 | 287 | 51 | 29 | 22 |
| | Indians in prisons (b)..... | 43 | 43 | | 43 | 43 | | | | |
| Colorado..... | | 1,051 | 518 | 533 | 985 | 484 | 501 | 66 | 34 | 32 |
| | Southern Ute..... | 1,051 | 518 | 533 | 985 | 484 | 501 | 66 | 34 | 32 |
| Idaho..... | | 4,163 | 2,056 | 2,107 | 4,064 | 1,999 | 2,065 | 99 | 57 | 42 |
| | Fort Hall..... | 1,542 | 777 | 765 | 1,493 | 750 | 743 | 49 | 27 | 22 |
| | Lemhi..... | 443 | 218 | 225 | 432 | 212 | 220 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| | Nez Perce..... | 1,754 | 853 | 901 | 1,715 | 829 | 886 | 39 | 24 | 15 |
| | Colville (Washington)..... | 422 | 206 | 216 | 422 | 206 | 216 | (c) | | |
| | Indians in prisons (b)..... | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | |

a See Navajo agency, New Mexico.

b Not otherwise enumerated.

c See Colville agency, Washington.

POPULATION OBTAINED BY THE SPECIAL INDIAN CENSUS, BY STATES AND AGENCIES, ETC.—Continued.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | AGGREGATE. | | | INDIANS. | | | PERSONS OF OTHER RACES WITH INDIANS. | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| Illinois | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Indian territory | | 180,182 | 96,586 | 83,596 | 51,279 | 26,967 | 24,312 | 128,903 | 69,619 | 59,284 |
| | Quapaw | 1,281 | 631 | 650 | 1,224 | 597 | 627 | 57 | 34 | 23 |
| | Union (Five Civilized Tribes) | 178,097 | 95,373 | 82,724 | 50,055 | 26,370 | 23,685 | 128,042 | 69,003 | 59,039 |
| | Military reservations (b) | 804 | 582 | 222 | | | | 804 | 582 | 222 |
| Iowa | | 401 | 214 | 187 | 397 | 211 | 186 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | Sac and Fox | 401 | 214 | 187 | 397 | 211 | 186 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Kansas | | 1,012 | 535 | 477 | 946 | 503 | 443 | 66 | 32 | 34 |
| | Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha | 1,005 | 528 | 477 | 939 | 496 | 443 | 66 | 32 | 34 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 7 | 7 | | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| Louisiana | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Massachusetts | | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Michigan | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Minnesota | | 8,457 | 4,034 | 4,423 | 8,208 | 3,884 | 4,324 | 249 | 150 | 99 |
| | White Earth (consolidated) | 6,627 | 3,136 | 3,491 | 6,378 | 2,986 | 3,392 | 249 | 150 | 99 |
| | La Pointe (Wisconsin) | 1,830 | 898 | 932 | 1,830 | 898 | 932 | (c) | | |
| Missouri | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Montana | | 10,765 | 5,235 | 5,530 | 10,346 | 4,988 | 5,358 | 419 | 247 | 172 |
| | Blackfeet | 1,866 | 898 | 968 | 1,811 | 898 | 943 | 55 | 30 | 25 |
| | Crow | 2,401 | 1,162 | 1,240 | 2,287 | 1,082 | 1,205 | 114 | 70 | 44 |
| | Flathead | 1,889 | 945 | 941 | 1,811 | 897 | 914 | 78 | 48 | 27 |
| | Fort Belknap | 1,757 | 850 | 898 | 1,722 | 840 | 882 | 35 | 19 | 16 |
| | Fort Peck | 1,888 | 913 | 975 | 1,840 | 887 | 953 | 48 | 26 | 22 |
| | Tongue River | 957 | 458 | 499 | 865 | 404 | 461 | 92 | 54 | 38 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | | | |
| Nebraska | | 3,746 | 1,883 | 1,863 | 3,532 | 1,769 | 1,769 | 208 | 114 | 64 |
| | Omaha and Winnebago | 2,487 | 1,257 | 1,230 | 2,373 | 1,184 | 1,189 | 114 | 73 | 41 |
| | Santee | 1,180 | 582 | 598 | 1,086 | 541 | 545 | 94 | 41 | 63 |
| | Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha (Kansas) | 77 | 42 | 35 | 77 | 42 | 35 | (d) | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Nevada | | 1,594 | 817 | 777 | 1,557 | 799 | 758 | 37 | 18 | 19 |
| | Nevada | 900 | 494 | 406 | 900 | 484 | 482 | 24 | 10 | 14 |
| | Western Shoshone | 599 | 318 | 281 | 586 | 310 | 276 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| New Mexico | | 6,689 | 3,346 | 3,343 | 6,490 | 3,232 | 3,258 | 199 | 114 | 85 |
| | Mescalero | 561 | 255 | 306 | 513 | 226 | 287 | 48 | 29 | 19 |
| | Southern Uto (Colorado) | 808 | 389 | 419 | 808 | 389 | 419 | (e) | | |
| | Navajo | 5,320 | 2,702 | 2,618 | 5,169 | 2,617 | 2,552 | 151 | 85 | 66 |
| New York | | 5,321 | 2,797 | 2,524 | 5,318 | 2,795 | 2,523 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | New York (Six Nations) | 5,312 | 2,788 | 2,524 | 5,309 | 2,786 | 2,523 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 9 | 9 | | 9 | 9 | | | | |
| North Carolina | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | |

a Not otherwise enumerated.

b Partly estimated.

c See La Pointe agency, Wisconsin.

d See agency in Kansas.

e See agency in Colorado.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

POPULATION OBTAINED BY THE SPECIAL INDIAN CENSUS, BY STATES AND AGENCIES, ETC.—Continued.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | AGGREGATE. | | | INDIANS. | | | PERSONS OF OTHER RACES WITH INDIANS | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| North Dakota | | 8,264 | 4,049 | 4,215 | 7,980 | 3,903 | 4,077 | 284 | 146 | 138 |
| | Devils Lake | 2,600 | 1,288 | 1,312 | 2,406 | 1,239 | 1,257 | 104 | 49 | 55 |
| | Fort Berthold | 1,458 | 704 | 694 | 1,388 | 726 | 662 | 70 | 38 | 32 |
| | Standing Rock | 4,206 | 1,997 | 2,209 | 4,006 | 1,938 | 2,158 | 110 | 59 | 51 |
| Ohio | | 13 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 13 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Oklahoma | | 16,641 | 8,776 | 7,865 | 13,167 | 6,324 | 6,843 | 3,474 | 2,452 | 1,022 |
| | Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita | 4,390 | 2,094 | 2,296 | 4,121 | 1,945 | 2,176 | 269 | 149 | 120 |
| | Cheyenne and Arapaho | 3,574 | 1,708 | 1,866 | 3,363 | 1,577 | 1,786 | 211 | 131 | 80 |
| | Sac and Fox | 2,264 | 1,156 | 1,108 | 2,002 | 1,033 | 1,029 | 202 | 123 | 79 |
| | Osage | 1,975 | 987 | 988 | 1,778 | 881 | 897 | 197 | 106 | 91 |
| | Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe | 2,045 | 1,012 | 1,033 | 1,843 | 888 | 955 | 202 | 124 | 78 |
| | Military reservations (b) | 2,393 | 1,819 | 574 | | | | 2,393 | 1,819 | 574 |
| Oregon | | 3,937 | 1,843 | 2,094 | 3,713 | 1,723 | 1,990 | 224 | 120 | 104 |
| | Grande Ronde | 440 | 214 | 226 | 379 | 184 | 195 | 61 | 30 | 31 |
| | Klamath | 875 | 404 | 471 | 835 | 385 | 450 | 40 | 19 | 21 |
| | Siletz | 600 | 304 | 296 | 571 | 280 | 282 | 29 | 15 | 14 |
| | Umatilla | 1,047 | 468 | 579 | 990 | 438 | 561 | 48 | 30 | 18 |
| | Warm Springs | 970 | 448 | 522 | 924 | 422 | 502 | 46 | 26 | 20 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | 90 | 58 | 41 | 98 | 57 | 41 | 1 | 1 | |
| | New York (Six Nations of New York) | 90 | 58 | 41 | 98 | 57 | 41 | 1 | 1 | |
| South Dakota | | 10,792 | 9,063 | 10,129 | 19,072 | 9,275 | 9,797 | 720 | 388 | 332 |
| | Cheyenne River | 2,934 | 1,416 | 1,518 | 2,823 | 1,356 | 1,467 | 111 | 60 | 51 |
| | Crow Creek and Lower Brule | 2,170 | 1,047 | 1,123 | 2,084 | 1,003 | 1,081 | 86 | 44 | 42 |
| | Pine Ridge | 5,704 | 2,775 | 2,929 | 5,533 | 2,675 | 2,858 | 171 | 100 | 71 |
| | Yankton | 1,838 | 886 | 952 | 1,725 | 824 | 901 | 113 | 62 | 51 |
| | Rosebud | 5,527 | 2,717 | 2,810 | 5,381 | 2,640 | 2,735 | 146 | 71 | 75 |
| | Sisseton | 1,015 | 818 | 797 | 1,522 | 707 | 755 | 93 | 51 | 42 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Texas | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Utah | | 2,874 | 1,512 | 1,362 | 2,848 | 1,498 | 3,150 | 26 | 14 | 12 |
| | Uintah and Ouray | 1,880 | 901 | 919 | 1,854 | 947 | 907 | 26 | 14 | 12 |
| | Navajo | 993 | 550 | 443 | 993 | 550 | 443 | (c) | | |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Washington | | 7,842 | 4,004 | 3,838 | 7,526 | 3,822 | 3,704 | 316 | 162 | 134 |
| | Colville | 2,798 | 1,464 | 1,334 | 2,669 | 1,381 | 1,288 | 129 | 83 | 46 |
| | Neah Bay | 485 | 233 | 252 | 457 | 218 | 239 | 28 | 15 | 13 |
| | Puyallup (consolidated) | 1,813 | 937 | 876 | 1,755 | 910 | 845 | 58 | 27 | 31 |
| | Tulalip | 1,248 | 616 | 632 | 1,212 | 596 | 616 | 36 | 20 | 16 |
| | Yakama | 1,488 | 744 | 744 | 1,423 | 707 | 716 | 65 | 37 | 28 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | | | |
| Wisconsin | | 6,450 | 3,287 | 3,163 | 6,095 | 3,081 | 3,014 | 355 | 206 | 140 |
| | Green Bay | 3,311 | 1,776 | 1,535 | 3,137 | 1,665 | 1,472 | 174 | 111 | 63 |
| | La Pointe | 3,129 | 1,501 | 1,628 | 2,948 | 1,406 | 1,542 | 181 | 95 | 86 |
| | Indians in prisons (a) | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | | | |
| Wyoming | | 1,850 | 910 | 940 | 1,801 | 884 | 917 | 49 | 26 | 23 |
| | Shoshone | 1,850 | 910 | 940 | 1,801 | 884 | 917 | 49 | 26 | 23 |

a Not otherwise enumerated.

b Partly estimated.

c See Navajo agency, New Mexico.

The Indian office has an officer especially designated as superintendent of Indian schools. His report is embodied in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and, in connection with the reports of local officers upon the same subject, it gives a great amount of detail regarding the conditions on the various reservations and in special schools.

The Indian office, in its report of 1861, began the tabulation of the schools, population, and wealth of the different Indian tribes which were in direct connection with the government of the United States, and has continued such tables to the present time.

Below are given a recapitulation compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890 and tables from that report.

STATISTICS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS: 1890.

The Indian school returns of the several reservations enumerated were made to June 30, 1890. The returns as to Indian schools are those given to the Indian bureau, and cover the entire government Indian school system. The total number of schools was 246; capacity, 18,457 scholars (boarding schools, 14,111; day schools, 4,346); enrollment, 16,377 (boarding schools, 12,410; day schools, 3,967); average attendance, 12,232 (boarding schools, 9,865; day schools, 2,367); number of employes, 1,815 (male, 700; female, 1,115; boarding schools, 1,663; day schools, 152). Of the 1,815 employes, 313 are Indians and 1,502 whites. The total cost to the government is \$1,364,033.02; cost to private parties, \$174,740.98, (a) or a total of \$1,538,774. (a) The day schools cost the government from 72 cents to \$17.95 per capita per month, and the manual labor, industrial, or training schools cost from \$1.22 to \$36.16 per capita per month, varying from minimum aid at private day schools to maximum full support at boarding schools.

The value of farm and dairy products from 8,661 acres (b) may be estimated at \$117,000. These products were raised by the children and employes of the schools and consumed by them.

INDIANS AT PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1890.—There is a large number of private schools included above at which Indians are educated either under contract with the Indian bureau or under special appropriation of Congress. The private contract schools under authority of the Indian bureau to June 30, 1890, were 86 in number, and notwithstanding but 4,712 pupils were contracted for, 5,190 were enrolled. The average attendance was 3,971. The cost to the United States was \$30 per capita per year for day school pupils, the term or session varying from 4 to 12 months, and from \$50 (exclusive of rations and clothing) to \$125 per capita per year for pupils at boarding schools for sessions of from 3 to 12 months; total cost to United States government, \$321,142.60. The industrial, manual labor, or training schools are 8 in number, having 988 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 837, at a total cost to the United States of \$132,053.71. The cost of the entire service for the two classes of schools above named, with 6,178 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 4,808 for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$453,196.31.

The general statistics of Indian schools are given in the following tables:

NUMBER, CAPACITY, AND COST OF SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS, ENROLLMENT, AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890. (c)

| KINDS OF SCHOOLS. | Number. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Number of employes. | Cost to government. |
|--|---------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Aggregate..... | 246 | 18,457 | 16,377 | 12,232 | 1,815 | \$1,364,033.02 |
| Government schools..... | 152 | 9,904 | 10,199 | 7,424 | 970 | 910,836.71 |
| Boarding..... | 64 | 4,048 | 5,124 | 3,826 | 623 | 546,202.70 |
| Day..... | 81 | 3,021 | 2,963 | 1,780 | 109 | 62,942.42 |
| Training..... | 7 | 1,085 | 2,112 | 1,818 | 238 | 301,691.59 |
| Contract schools..... | 94 | 8,553 | 6,178 | 4,808 | 845 | 453,196.31 |
| Boarding..... | 61 | 6,068 | 4,186 | 3,384 | 651 | 309,278.71 |
| Day..... | 25 | 1,325 | 1,004 | 587 | 43 | 11,863.80 |
| Industrial boarding, specially appropriated for by Congress..... | 8 | 1,160 | 988 | 837 | 151 | 132,053.71 |

a Incomplete; in regard to many schools no reports were received.

b Number of acres cultivated or quantity and kind of products incomplete for several schools.

c Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page 336.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

The following tables, copied from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890 (pages 446, 447), give the appropriations made for the education of the Indians for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890:

INDIAN SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

| TITLES OF APPROPRIATIONS. | Appropriation. | Expenditure. | Balance. |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Total | \$1,155,915.00 | \$1,096,091.26 | \$59,823.74 |
| Indian school support, 1888 | 650,000.00 | 636,822.70 | 13,177.30 |
| Indian schools in Alaska, support, 1888 | 20,000.00 | 17,842.32 | 2,157.68 |
| Indian school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, support, 1888 | 81,000.00 | 80,878.34 | 121.66 |
| Indian school, Chillico, Indian territory, buildings and repairs, 1888 | 2,000.00 | 1,284.08 | 715.92 |
| Indian school, Chillico, Indian territory, support, 1888 | 32,125.00 | 25,468.47 | 6,656.53 |
| Indian school, Genoa, Nebraska, support, 1888 | 29,750.00 | 29,742.00 | 8.00 |
| Indian school, Hampton, Virginia, support, 1888 | 20,040.00 | 19,641.11 | 398.89 |
| Indian school, Lawrence, Kansas, buildings and repairs, 1888 | 4,750.00 | 3,185.50 | 1,564.50 |
| Indian school, Lawrence, Kansas, support, 1888 | 80,750.00 | 80,558.10 | 191.90 |
| Indian school, Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, support, 1888 | 33,400.00 | 33,137.57 | 262.43 |
| Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1888 | 36,500.00 | 33,814.09 | 2,685.91 |
| Indian school, St. Ignatius mission, Montana, support, 1888 | 22,500.00 | 22,500.00 | ..... |
| Indian schools in states, support, 1888 | 59,100.00 | 49,889.42 | 210.58 |
| Indian schools, stock cattle, 1888 | 10,000.00 | 5,534.50 | 4,465.50 |
| Indian school transportation, 1888 | 28,000.00 | 19,584.80 | 8,415.20 |
| Indian school buildings | 55,000.00 | 36,208.26 | 18,791.74 |

INDIAN SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

| TITLES OF APPROPRIATIONS. | Appropriation. | Expenditure. | Balance. |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Total | \$1,348,015.00 | \$1,255,311.31 | \$92,703.69 |
| Indian schools, support, 1889 | 685,000.00 | 633,598.05 | 51,401.95 |
| Indian school, Albuquerque, New Mexico, support, 1889 | 35,000.00 | 31,324.99 | 3,675.01 |
| Indian school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, support, 1889 | 81,000.00 | 80,999.52 | 0.48 |
| Indian school, Cherokee, North Carolina, support, 1889 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | ..... |
| Indian school, Chillico, Indian territory, support, 1889 | 32,125.00 | 28,201.55 | 3,923.45 |
| Indian school, Genoa, Nebraska, support, 1889 | 30,250.00 | 35,672.73 | 577.27 |
| Indian school, Grand Junction, Colorado, support, 1889 | 10,000.00 | 6,642.70 | 3,357.30 |
| Indian school, Hampton, Virginia, support, 1889 | 20,040.00 | 19,259.44 | 780.56 |
| Indian school, Hampton, Virginia, transportation of free pupils, 1889 | 1,000.00 | 424.84 | 575.16 |
| Indian school, Lawrence, Kansas, support, 1889 | 85,500.00 | 74,434.12 | 11,065.88 |
| Indian school, Lawrence, Kansas, wagon road | 7,560.00 | 7,307.86 | 132.14 |
| Indian school, Lawrence, Kansas, water supply | 1,000.00 | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| Indian school, Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, support, 1889 | 33,400.00 | 33,400.00 | ..... |
| Indian schools in Minnesota for Chippewas, support, 1889 | 15,000.00 | 14,725.25 | 274.75 |
| Indian school, St. Ignatius mission, Montana, support, 1889 | 22,500.00 | 22,500.00 | ..... |
| Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1889 | 36,500.00 | 30,570.27 | 5,929.73 |
| Indian school, Wabash, Indiana, support, 1889 | 10,020.00 | 10,020.00 | ..... |
| Indian schools in states, support, 1889 | 63,180.00 | 63,180.00 | ..... |
| Indian schools, stock cattle, 1889 | 10,000.00 | 6,143.00 | 3,857.00 |
| Indian school transportation, 1889 | 28,000.00 | 25,710.07 | 2,289.93 |
| Indian school buildings | 55,000.00 | 51,374.92 | 3,625.08 |
| Indian school buildings, Carlisle, Pennsylvania | 18,000.00 | 17,999.50 | 0.50 |
| Indian school buildings, Ormsby, Nevada | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | ..... |
| Indian school buildings, Pierre, Dakota | 25,000.00 | 24,762.50 | 237.50 |

INDIAN SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

| TITLES OF APPROPRIATIONS. | Appropriation. | Expenditure. | Balance. |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Total | \$1,379,568.13 | \$1,308,214.41 | \$71,353.72 |
| Indian schools, support, 1890 | 685,000.00 | 685,000.00 | ..... |
| Indian school buildings | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | ..... |
| Indian school stock cattle, 1890 | 10,000.00 | 9,189.00 | 811.00 |
| Indian schools in states, support, 1890 | 63,180.00 | 62,278.33 | 901.67 |
| Indian school transportation, 1890 | 28,000.00 | 27,897.19 | 102.83 |
| Indian school, Albuquerque, New Mexico, support, 1890 | 35,000.00 | 29,929.17 | 5,070.81 |
| Indian school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, support, 1890 | 81,000.00 | 80,897.90 | 102.10 |
| Indian school, Cherokee, North Carolina, support, 1890 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | ..... |
| Indian school, Chillico, Indian territory, support, 1890 | 32,125.00 | 28,636.70 | 3,488.30 |
| Indian school, Clontarf, Minnesota, support, 1890 | 15,000.00 | 14,691.40 | 308.60 |
| Indian school, Genoa, Nebraska, support, 1890 | 40,000.00 | 39,668.72 | 331.28 |

INDIAN SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890—Continued.

| TITLES OF APPROPRIATIONS. | Appropriation. | Expenditure. | Balance. |
|--|----------------|--------------|------------|
| Indian school, Grand Junction, Colorado, support, 1890..... | \$10,000.00 | \$8,777.88 | \$1,222.12 |
| Indian school, Hampton, Virginia, support, 1890..... | 20,040.00 | 19,689.59 | 350.41 |
| Indian school, Lawrence, Kansas, support, 1890..... | 85,500.00 | 80,457.70 | 5,042.30 |
| Indian school, Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, support, 1890..... | 33,400.00 | 33,400.00 | ..... |
| Indian school, Ormsby county, Nevada, support, 1890..... | 10,000.00 | 2,977.80 | 7,022.20 |
| Indian school, Pierre, Dakota, support, 1890..... | 25,000.00 | 9,100.53 | 25,899.47 |
| Indian school, St. Ignatius mission, Montana, support, 1890..... | 45,000.00 | 28,799.83 | 16,200.17 |
| Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1890..... | 36,500.00 | 34,931.75 | 1,568.25 |
| Indian school, Wabash, Indiana, support, 1890..... | 10,020.00 | 10,020.00 | ..... |
| Indian schools in Minnesota for Chippewas, support, 1890..... | 15,000.00 | 13,416.25 | 1,583.75 |
| Indian school buildings and support of schools, Santa Fe, New Mexico..... | 6,000.00 | 4,669.54 | 1,330.46 |
| Purchase of buildings and improvements in Keams Canyon, Arizona..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... |
| Payment to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church for improvements..... | 6,803.13 | 6,803.13 | ..... |

It will be noticed that the amounts stated as being appropriated in 1888 and 1890 in the foregoing tables do not agree with the amounts for the same years given in the table following, which is copied from the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890. The disbursements are not wholly through the Indian office, hence the variation between the appropriations by Congress for Indians and the appropriations reported by the Indian office.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE THE FISCAL YEAR 1877 FOR THE SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS. (a)

| YEARS. | Appropriation. | Per cent of increase. |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1877..... | \$20,000 | ..... |
| 1878..... | 30,000 | 50.0 |
| 1879..... | 60,000 | 100.0 |
| 1880..... | 75,000 | 25.0 |
| 1881..... | 75,000 | ..... |
| 1882..... | 135,000 | 80.0 |
| 1883..... | 487,200 | 260.0 |
| 1884..... | 675,200 | 38.0 |
| 1885..... | 992,800 | 47.0 |
| 1886..... | 1,100,065 | 10.0 |
| 1887..... | 1,211,415 | 10.0 |
| 1888..... | 1,179,916 | 62.6 |
| 1889..... | 1,348,915 | 14.0 |
| 1890..... | 1,364,568 | 1.0 |
| 1891..... | 1,842,770 | 35.0 |
| 1892..... | 2,291,650 | 24.3 |

a Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1891, page 54. b Decrease.

INDIAN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FROM 1882 TO 1890, BOTH INCLUSIVE. (a)

| YEARS. | Boarding schools. | | Day schools. | | Total. | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Number. | Average attendance. | Number. | Average attendance. | Number. | Average attendance. |
| 1882..... | 71 | 2,755 | 54 | 1,311 | 125 | 4,066 |
| 1883..... | 75 | 2,589 | 64 | 1,443 | 139 | 4,042 |
| 1884..... | 86 | 4,958 | 76 | 1,757 | 162 | 6,715 |
| 1885..... | 114 | 6,201 | 86 | 1,942 | 200 | 8,143 |
| 1886..... | 115 | 7,200 | 99 | 2,370 | 214 | 9,570 |
| 1887..... | 117 | 8,020 | 110 | 2,500 | 227 | 10,520 |
| 1888..... | 126 | 8,705 | 107 | 2,715 | 233 | 11,420 |
| 1889..... | 136 | 9,140 | 103 | 2,406 | 239 | 11,546 |
| 1890..... | 140 | 9,865 | 106 | 2,367 | 246 | 12,232 |

a Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page xvi.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1887, 1888, 1889, AND 1890. (a)

| KINDS OF SCHOOLS. | ENROLLED. | | | | AVERAGE ATTENDANCE. | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 |
| Total | 14,333 | 15,212 | 15,781 | 16,377 | 10,520 | 11,420 | 11,552 | 12,232 |
| Government schools | 9,982 | 10,173 | 9,660 | 10,199 | 7,172 | 7,462 | 6,956 | 7,424 |
| Training and boarding | 6,817 | 6,998 | 6,797 | 7,236 | 5,276 | 5,533 | 5,212 | 5,644 |
| Day | 3,115 | 3,175 | 2,863 | 2,963 | 1,896 | 1,929 | 1,744 | 1,780 |
| Contract schools | 4,371 | 5,039 | 6,124 | 6,178 | 3,348 | 3,958 | 4,596 | 4,808 |
| Boarding | 2,763 | 3,294 | 4,098 | 4,186 | 2,258 | 2,694 | 3,213 | 3,384 |
| Day | 1,044 | 1,293 | 1,307 | 1,004 | 604 | 788 | 662 | 587 |
| Industrial, boarding, specially appropriated for..... | 564 | 512 | 770 | 988 | 486 | 478 | 721 | 837 |

a Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page xv.

b The average attendance for 1890 is computed on the attendance during the entire year, including summer vacations. The average attendance for the 9 months from October 1 to June 30 was 12,462, a gain of 1,021 over the corresponding months of the preceding year.

AMOUNTS SET APART FOR VARIOUS RELIGIOUS BODIES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION FOR EACH OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1886 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE. (a)

| SCHOOLS. | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | \$228,259 | \$303,214 | \$376,264 | \$530,905 | \$562,640 | \$570,218 |
| Roman Catholic | 118,343 | 194,635 | 221,169 | 347,672 | 356,957 | 363,949 |
| Presbyterian | 32,995 | 37,010 | 36,500 | 41,825 | 47,650 | 44,850 |
| Congregational | 16,121 | 26,696 | 26,080 | 29,310 | 28,459 | 27,271 |
| Martinsburg, Pennsylvania..... | 5,400 | 10,410 | 7,500 | (b) | | |
| Alaska training school..... | | 4,175 | 4,175 | | | |
| Episcopal | | 1,890 | 3,690 | 18,700 | 24,876 | 20,910 |
| Friends | 1,960 | 27,845 | 14,460 | 23,383 | 23,383 | 24,743 |
| Mennonite | | 3,340 | 2,500 | 3,125 | 4,375 | 4,375 |
| Middletown, California..... | | 1,523 | (b) | | | |
| Unitarian | | 1,350 | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,400 |
| Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wisconsin..... | | | 1,350 | 4,050 | 7,560 | 9,180 |
| Methodist | | | | 2,725 | 9,940 | 6,700 |
| Miss Howard | | | | 275 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Lincoln Institution | 33,400 | 33,400 | 33,400 | 33,400 | 33,400 | 33,400 |
| Hampton Institute | 20,040 | 20,040 | 20,040 | 20,040 | 20,040 | 20,040 |

a Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page xvii.

b Dropped.

EXPENDITURES OF PRIVATE PARTIES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION AND INDIAN MISSIONS, 1890.

The amount expended for Indian education by private parties during the year to June 30, 1890, was \$174,740.98.

The expenditures by religious societies (a) during the last year for Indian missions and education (not including special gifts to Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools or funds through the Bureau of Catholic Missions), aggregate \$367,204 and are as follows:

| | |
|--|----------|
| American Missionary Association (Congregational) | \$32,756 |
| Baptist Home Mission Society | 12,922 |
| Baptist Mission Society, Southern | 7,426 |
| Bureau of Catholic Missions | |
| Friends, Baltimore, Yearly Meeting | 296 |
| Friends, Orthodox | 15,600 |
| Mennonite Mission Board | 13,838 |
| Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society | 22,805 |
| Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, South | 20,569 |
| Moravian Missions | 16,165 |
| Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board | 21,135 |
| Presbyterian Home Mission Board | 126,162 |
| Presbyterian Southern Mission Board | 11,540 |
| Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society | 45,179 |
| Unitarian Mission Board | 12,039 |
| Women's National Indian Association | 8,772 |

a From the report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1890, volume 2, page 815.

Several pages of the Commissioner's report (1890) are devoted to the details of the lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies. The grants do not convey the fee simple of the property but the right of occupancy for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes. There are 119 of these grants, ranging from a plot of ground adequate for the erection of a building to a quarter section (160 acres), and in exceptional cases embracing a section (square mile) or more for cultivation or grazing.

INDIAN LANDS AND RESERVATIONS, JUNE 30, 1890.

EXTINGUISHING THE INDIAN TITLE TO LANDS.—Preliminary to survey of lands within the public domain the United States requires the extinction of the Indian title or Indian right of occupancy thereof. The ninth article of the Articles of Confederation declared that—

The United States in Congress assembled have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states: Provided, that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated.

Under this article, September 22, 1783, Congress issued a proclamation prohibiting and forbidding all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular state, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without the express authority and direction of the United States in Congress assembled.

It further declared that every such purchase or settlement, gift, or cession, not having the authority aforesaid, should be "null and void", and that no right or title should accrue in consequence of any such purchase, gift, cession, or settlement.

HOW THE INDIAN OCCUPANCY TITLE TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN IS EXTINGUISHED.—From the organization of the national government it has been the rule of the nation to purchase the occupancy right from the Indians, generally giving them more value in the compensation than the use of the ceded lands is worth to the Indians. (a)

This grew out of the fact that the Indian tribes of the United States after the advent of the Europeans were considered as separate nations, and the governments holding sovereignty of the country for the time considered them political communities, and made them at times allies, dependent or otherwise; still, they were recognized as nations. Their chief and only possessions then of value were their lands.

To prevent foreign nations or those inimical to the national sovereignty from purchasing land of the Indians the policy was adopted of admitting that the use of equitable right of occupancy lay in the Indian, but the right of disposition by the Indian should only be exercised by them when granting, ceding, or selling to the sovereignty in control of the country; in fact, that the Indians could only sell lands to the nation controlling them, the sovereignty claiming the fee of the land by discovery, and this policy continues to this day.

Almost all the English colonial towns were built on lands procured from the Indians after purchase, except in a few instances of war, when lands were taken as its result. Just before the Revolutionary war and long prior to it many individuals attempted to buy land of the Indians. Extensive grants were made by the Indians. In all cases these grants were set aside. Such grants or purchases were the Carver grants from the Sioux and the Murray purchase of part of what is now Illinois.

In 1773 one William Murray, an Englishman, residing at Kaskaskia, then so eminent, held a council there with the chiefs of the Illinois tribes and purchased of them two immense tracts of land. One of these tracts embraced the most of the grand delta between the Illinois and the Mississippi, with a very large area farther north, and had substantially these boundaries, quite generous, considering the price, from the mouth of the Illinois and up it "to Chicagon or Garlick creek", about 275 miles; thence northerly "to a great mountain to the northward of the White Buffalo plain", about 280 miles; and thence direct to the place of beginning, about 150 miles. The outline of the other tract is not at hand. For the two tracts Murray says that the purchase was made "to the entire satisfaction of the Indians, in consideration of the sum of 5 shillings to them in hand paid", together with some goods and merchandise. Before the contract was consummated other Englishmen united with him under the title of "The Illinois Land Company". The whole affair carries a very modern air, especially with that addition of "other Englishmen", and illustrates some of the broader processes of to-day in civilizing and Americanizing the Indians. But 5 years later General George Rogers Clark put that magnificent quadrant between the Ohio and the Mississippi under the American flag, and so swept the acres and Indians of Murray, with his English associates, into the young union. In 1781 the company pressed its claims for ratification by Congress, and the Senate entered this opinion in the words of the committee, which became a precedent: "In the opinion of the committee deeds obtained by private persons from the Indians, without any antecedent authority or subsequent information from the government, could not vest in the grantees mentioned in such deed a title to the lands therein described". These primitive "Indian contractors" worked their "ring" around Congress until 1797, and then abandoned their project for civilizing the North American Indian; but they made another point in history for ancient Chicago.

The earliest trace of any occupant at Chicago is that of Guarie, a Frenchman, the corn hills of whose cabin patch were traceable in 1818, though overgrown with grass. He located there prior to 1778, and had his hut on the river bank, near where Fulton street now meets it.—WILLIAM BARRON, in "Ancient Chicago".

On the creation of the United States public land system, after the confederation, the rule was established never to attempt to dispose of Indian lands without first quieting the occupancy title of the Indians by purchase

a For cessions of lands by Indian tribes in Indiana to the United States, see article by C. C. Royce in the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1879-1880, Washington, District of Columbia, and Statutes of United States, 1789-1886. For an account of the American aboriginal land system and titles, see pages 278-298 of "Labor, Land, and Law", by Hon. William A. Phillips.

or exchange. Surveys are not made nor the public land or settlement laws put into effect on Indian lands until their title is settled. To this end conferences and agreements are still held and land purchases made.

In regard to the right to the soil occupied by the Indians, it was settled in the case of *The United States v. Rogers* (4 Howard, 567) that the Indian tribes are not the owners of the territories occupied by them, and that for purposes of disposition they are vacant or unoccupied public lands, belonging to the United States.

In the case of *Johnson v. McIntosh* (8 Wheaton, 543) it was held that the Indian tribes were incompetent to transfer any rights to the soil, and that any such conveyances were void ab initio, the right of property not subsisting in the grantors. The right of making such grants was originally in the crown, but by the treaty of 1783 it was surrendered to the United States.

According to the rulings in the case of *Johnson v. McIntosh*, the general government has the right to terminate the occupancy of the Indians by "conquest or purchase".

Very large portions of the public domain have been acquired by peaceable purchase; other portions have been acquired by conquest, various tribes having been successively subjugated, and, as the price of peace, they were compelled to part with a portion of their hunting grounds and move upon reservations.

PROCEDURE IN MAKING AN INDIAN RESERVATION.—Indian reservations are made by treaty, by act of Congress, or by executive act. The method of making an Indian reservation by an executive order is by withdrawing certain lands from sale or entry and setting them apart for the use and occupancy of the Indians, such reservation previously having been selected by officers acting under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or that of the Secretary of the Interior, and recommended by the Secretary of the Interior to the President.

The executive order is sent to the office of Indian affairs, and a copy thereof is furnished by that office to the General Land Office, upon receipt of which the reservation is noted upon the land-office records, and local land officers are furnished with copies of the order and are directed to protect the reservation from interference. After this the Indians are gathered up and placed upon the reservation.

Practically the same procedure prevails in the land department in case of reservations created by treaty with the Indians or by act of Congress.

PROCEDURE IN ABOLISHING OR REDUCING INDIAN RESERVATIONS WHEN CREATED BY EXECUTIVE ACT.—When reservations created by executive act are no longer required, and the President is so informed by the Secretary of the Interior, an executive order is issued restoring the lands to the public domain, and the order being received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy thereof is furnished to the General Land Office, where it is noted and information is communicated to the United States land officers, after which the lands are disposed of as other public lands.

PROCEDURE IN ABOLISHING OR REDUCING TREATY RESERVATIONS.—Indian reservations existing by virtue of treaty stipulations are usually abolished or reduced in the manner following: an agreement is entered into between the Indians and agents or commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, with or without authority of Congress, for that purpose; such agreement is submitted to Congress for acceptance and ratification, and provides for the relinquishment, for valuable considerations, of a part or the whole of the lands claimed by the Indians, either under treaty stipulations or otherwise.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS NOT OFFICIALLY OCCUPIED, 1890.—There are four reservations, with no agencies, carried on official lists, which are unoccupied. They are segregated from the public domain by executive order or law, but are merely rallying points for wandering Indians.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Name of reservation. | Area in acres. | Area in square miles. | Date of act of Congress or executive order establishing reservation. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Arizona | Hualapai | 730,880 | 1,142.00 | Executive order, January 4, 1883. |
| Arizona | Suppai | 38,400 | 60.00 | Executive orders, June 8, November 23, 1880, and March 31, 1882. |
| • South Dakota | Old Winnebago (a) | 416,915 | 651.43 | Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1863, page 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, volume xv, page 635, and executive order, February 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of April 17, 1885, annulling executive order of February 27, 1885.) |
| Nevada | Moapa river (b) | 1,000 | 1.56 | Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, volume xviii, page 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875. |

a The area of the Old Winnebago reservation is now largely within the present Lower Brule and Crow Creek reservations, South Dakota.

b The area of the Moapa River reservation is now within the Nevada reservation, Nevada.

The above reservations are not described with the other reservations. The lands within these reservations partake of the character of other Indian reservations, described under the states and territories in which they are situated.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND AGENTS.—The Indian reservations are small domains within the states and territories where located. When occupied they are under the absolute control of the United States Indian agents, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Neither the lands, buildings, stock, crops, in fact nothing on the reservations is subject to taxation. The Indians guilty of minor offenses thereon are tried by courts of Indian judges, and the punishment is carried out by the agents, who are, in fact, feudal lords over broad areas. Indians guilty of felonies, including murder, are sent to military prisons, and tribes incorrigible are moved away, as in illustration: the Modocs from California in 1873-1874, and Geronimo's Apaches from Arizona to Mount Vernon barracks, Mobile, Alabama, in 1887, and Joseph's band of Nez Perces from Idaho to Indian territory in 1877.

The unallotted area of the reservations so held in 1890, according to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was 104,314,349 acres, but on an average 100 acres of the usual reservation land would not sustain a human being. Under the new system of allotment of specific tracts of reservation land to Indians, much of the land must be irrigated. The government is now experimenting in this at the Crow reservation and Fort Hall agency. It is a most costly system.

The following is from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page ci, and relates to irrigation:

IRRIGATION.—Large bodies of lands now included in reservations are practically worthless for farming purposes without irrigation. The spread of the white population over the public domain, the reduction of reservations, the confining of Indians to ever narrowing borders makes the problem of their support one of increasing difficulty and urgency. White people are able to combine in the creation of expensive and extensive irrigating plans, which the Indians can not do. From the attention which I have been able to give to the subject, I am led to believe that by the expenditure of moderate sums of money in constructing reservoirs and irrigating ditches, employing Indians to perform most of the labor, and instructing them in the construction, care, and use of these reservoirs and ditches, large numbers of them may be prepared for self-support. It is my purpose during the coming year to pay special attention to this matter, collect suitable data, and lay before you in my next annual report some plan of operation. The matter can not safely be deferred any longer.

AREAS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES. (a)

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Area in acres. | Square miles. | STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Area in acres. | Square miles. |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Arizona | 6,603,191 | 10,317½ | Nebraska..... | 136,947 | 214 |
| California..... | 494,045 | 772 | Nevada..... | 954,135 | 1,400½ |
| Colorado..... | 1,094,400 | 1,710 | New Mexico..... | 10,092,525 | 15,620 |
| North Dakota..... | 3,188,480 | 4,982 | New York..... | 87,077 | 137 |
| South Dakota..... | 22,610,426 | 35,798½ | North Carolina..... | 65,211 | 102 |
| Idaho..... | 2,611,481 | 4,080 | Oklahoma..... | | |
| Indian territory..... | 39,199,530 | 61,249 | Oregon..... | 2,075,240 | 3,242 |
| Iowa..... | 1,258 | 2 | Utah..... | 3,972,480 | 6,207 |
| Kansas..... | 102,026 | 159½ | Washington..... | 4,045,284 | 6,321 |
| Michigan..... | 27,819 | 42½ | Wisconsin..... | 512,061 | 800 |
| Minnesota..... | 4,747,941 | 7,419 | Wyoming..... | 2,342,400 | 3,660 |
| Montana..... | 10,591,360 | 16,549 | | | |

a Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page xxxvii. Oklahoma was included in Indian territory in the Commissioner's report, Oklahoma not being organized until May 2, 1890, near the close of the fiscal year.

AREAS OF RESERVES AND NUMBER OF INDIANS UNDER THE SEVERAL INDIAN AGENCIES, WITH AMOUNTS OF BONDS AND SALARIES OF AGENTS AND AMOUNTS DISBURSED BY THEM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890. (a)

| AGENCIES. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Bond. | Amount of annual disbursement. | Salary. | AGENCIES. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Bond. | Amount of annual disbursement. | Salary. |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|-----------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Blackfeet, Mont | 2,750 | 2,173 | \$30,000 | \$150,000 | \$1,800 | Pima, Ariz..... | 775 | 8,099 | \$10,000 | \$20,000 | \$1,800 |
| Cheyenne River, S. Dak | 4,481 | 2,823 | 20,000 | 150,000 | 1,500 | Pine Ridge, S. Dak..... | 4,930 | 5,701 | 50,000 | 300,000 | 2,200 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.. | 6,715 | 3,372 | 30,000 | 200,000 | 2,200 | Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and
Oakland, Okla. | 944 | 1,843 | 30,000 | 100,000 | 1,500 |
| Colorado River, Ariz..... | 470 | 840 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 1,500 | Pottawatomie and Great Ne-
maha, Kan. | 196 | 1,016 | 40,000 | 75,000 | 1,000 |
| Colville agency, Wash..... | 5,348 | 2,421 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 1,500 | Pueblo, N. Mex..... | 1,417 | 8,285 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1,800 |
| Crow Creek and Lower Brulé,
S. Dak. | 1,708 | 2,084 | 25,000 | 120,000 | 1,800 | Pryallup (consolidated), Wash. | 364 | 2,051 | 25,000 | 40,000 | 1,000 |
| Crow, Mont..... | 7,364 | 2,456 | 25,000 | 150,000 | 2,000 | Quapaw, Ind. T..... | 262 | 1,225 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 1,500 |
| Devil's Lake, N. Dak..... | 432 | 2,480 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 1,200 | Round Valley, Cal..... | 159 | 582 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 1,500 |
| Eastern Cherokee, N. C..... | 102 | 3,000 | 2,000 | None | 800 | Rosebud, S. Dak..... | 5,044 | 5,345 | 50,000 | 400,000 | 2,200 |
| Flathead, Mont..... | 2,240 | 1,784 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 1,500 | San Carlos, Ariz..... | 3,950 | 4,815 | 20,000 | 100,000 | 2,000 |
| Fort Berthold, N. Dak..... | 4,550 | 1,183 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 1,500 | Southern Ute and Jicarilla,
Colo. | 2,360 | 1,793 | 25,000 | 75,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort Belknap, Mont..... | 840 | 1,722 | 30,000 | 115,000 | 1,000 | Sisseton, S. Dak..... | 1,235 | 1,509 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 1,500 |
| Fort Hall, Idaho..... | 1,356 | 1,493 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 1,500 | Standing Rock, N. Dak..... | 4,176 | 4,096 | 50,000 | 250,000 | 1,700 |
| Fort Peck, Mont..... | 2,775 | 1,842 | 40,000 | 165,000 | 2,000 | Sac and Fox, Okla..... | 2,329 | 2,062 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 1,200 |
| Grande Ronde, Ore..... | 96 | 379 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 1,000 | Sac and Fox, Iowa..... | 2 | 399 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 1,000 |
| Green Bay, Wis. (b)..... | 483 | 3,164 | 100,000 | 30,000 | 1,500 | Santee, Nebr..... | 2 | 1,378 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 1,200 |
| Hoopa Valley, Cal..... | 180 | 475 | (Army officer.) | | | Shoshone, Wyo..... | 3,660 | 1,658 | 25,000 | 75,000 | 1,500 |
| Kiowa, etc., Okla..... | 5,801 | 4,121 | 30,000 | 200,000 | 2,000 | Siletz, Ore..... | 351 | 571 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 1,200 |
| Klamath, Ore..... | 1,650 | 835 | 10,000 | 30,000 | 1,100 | Tongue River, Mont..... | 580 | 865 | 15,000 | 40,000 | 1,500 |
| Lemhi, Idaho..... | 100 | 443 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 1,000 | Tulalip, Wash..... | 27 | 1,212 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1,000 |
| La Pointe, Wis..... | 748 | 4,778 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 2,000 | Umatilla, Ore..... | 420 | 999 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 1,200 |
| Mescalero, N. Mex..... | 741 | 513 | 20,000 | 35,000 | 1,800 | Union, Ind. T..... | 30,914 | 67,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 2,000 |
| Mission Tulo River (consoli-
dated), Cal. | 432 | 4,056 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 1,600 | Utah and Ouray, Utah..... | 6,207 | 1,821 | 40,000 | 100,000 | 1,800 |
| Navajo, N. Mex..... | 10,741 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 2,000 | Warm Springs, Ore..... | 725 | 923 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 1,000 |
| Neah Bay, Wash..... | 36 | 606 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 1,000 | White Earth, Minn..... | 3,002 | 6,403 | 50,000 | 75,000 | 1,600 |
| Nevada, Nev..... | 1,001 | 973 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 1,500 | Western Shoshone, Nev..... | 488 | 587 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 1,500 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 137 | 5,112 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 1,000 | Yakama, Wash..... | 1,250 | 1,450 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 2,000 |
| Nez Percés, Idaho..... | 1,167 | 1,715 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 1,600 | Yankton, S. Dak..... | 672 | 1,725 | 20,000 | 80,000 | 1,600 |
| Omaha and Winnebago, Neb..... | 124 | 2,385 | 25,000 | 40,000 | 1,600 | | | | | | |
| Osage and Kaw, Okla..... | 2,453 | 1,778 | 125,000 | 500,000 | 1,800 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Average salary..... | | | | | 1,533.33½ |

a Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page CXIX.

b Agent at Green Bay is required to file a special bond in the sum of \$100,000 to cover logging money.

From this table it will be seen that the average salary is but little more than \$1,533. The agent is furnished transportation for himself to the agency and return; he has quarters for himself and family; he is allowed a team with feed, and his office is supplied with fuel and lights. He is allowed a clerk, and is entitled to the services of the agency physician for himself and family. He is expected to furnish all supplies used by his family, though he may buy of the government at cost price. His hospitality is in many cases severely taxed, owing to the entire absence of places of entertainment for visitors.

STATISTICS RELATING TO AREA, CULTIVATION AND ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN LANDS, CROPS RAISED, AND STOCK OWNED BY INDIANS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF INDIAN LABOR. (a)

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Area [unallotted] of reservations..... | acres.. | 6104,314,349 |
| Cultivated during the year by government..... | do.. | 2,617 |
| Cultivated during the year by Indians..... | do.. | 288,613 |
| Broken during the year by government..... | do.. | 384 |
| Broken during the year by Indians..... | do.. | 35,308 |
| Land under fence..... | do.. | 608,937 |
| Fence built during the year..... | rods.. | 320,737 |
| Total allotments to date..... | | 15,166 |
| Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty..... | | 5,554 |
| Other Indian families engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits..... | | 21,774 |
| Crops raised during the year by Indians: | | |
| Wheat..... | bushels.. | 881,419 |
| Oats, barley, etc..... | do.. | 545,032 |
| Corn..... | do.. | 1,139,297 |
| Vegetables..... | do.. | 482,580 |
| Hay..... | tons.. | 130,712 |

a Extract from report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page 480.

b Including reservations not mentioned in this table, viz: Hualapai and Suppai in Arizona; Klamath and Yuma in California; Vermillion Lake in Minnesota; Cherokee outlet and Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw lands in Oklahoma, aggregating 8,367,664 acres.

STATISTICS RELATING TO AREA, CULTIVATION, AND ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN LANDS, ETC.—Continued.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Miscellaneous products of Indian labor: | |
| Butter made | pounds.. 92, 968 |
| Lumber sawed..... | feet.. 3, 773, 000 |
| Lumber marketed..... | do.. 38, 691, 900 |
| Wood cut | cords.. 60, 143 |
| Stock owned by Indians: | |
| Horses and mules..... | 443, 244 |
| Cattle..... | 170, 419 |
| Swine..... | 87, 477 |
| Sheep..... | 964, 759 |
| Domestic fowls..... | 143, 056 |
| Additional items raised by Indians: | |
| Melons..... | 1, 249, 015 |
| Pumpkins..... | 2, 418, 333 |
| Freight transported by Indians with their own teams..... | pounds.. 103, 836, 500 |
| Amount earned by such freighting..... | \$94, 374 |
| Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to government..... | \$151, 688 |
| Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to other parties..... | \$1, 355, 384 |

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs devotes many pages of his report for 1890 to statistics of the Indians, which are condensed in two summaries, the first giving vital statistics for Indians where the reports are from the agents, together with a number of items of social importance, the second for agencies and schools, where physicians are in attendance and report.

In the following summary, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890, page 464, the births and deaths are as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians:

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, DRESS, INTELLIGENCE, DWELLINGS, AND SUBSISTENCE OF INDIANS, TOGETHER WITH RELIGIOUS, MARITAL, VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska..... | a243, 531 |
| Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes: | |
| Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly..... | 70, 095 |
| Indians who wear citizens' dress in part..... | 48, 101 |
| Indians who can read..... | 23, 207 |
| Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes..... | 27, 822 |
| Dwelling houses occupied by Indians..... | 19, 104 |
| Dwellings built by Indians..... | 1, 570 |
| Dwellings built for Indians..... | 312 |
| Indian apprentices..... | 758 |
| Missionaries..... | 274 |
| Church members, Indians (communicants) (b)..... | 23, 650 |
| Church buildings..... | 203 |
| Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education (c)..... | \$165, 572 |
| Contributed by religious societies and other parties for other purposes (c)..... | \$76, 740 |
| Contributed for Carlisle school..... | \$5, 769 |
| Formal marriages among Indians during the year..... | 1, 167 |
| Divorces granted Indians during the year..... | 47 |
| Indian men now living in polygamy..... | 2, 368 |
| Births..... | 4, 908 |
| Deaths..... | 5, 208 |
| Indians killed during the year by Indians..... | 32 |
| Indians killed during the year by whites..... | 8 |
| Suicides..... | 18 |
| Whites killed during the year by Indians..... | 18 |
| Indian criminals punished during the year by court of Indian offenses..... | 723 |
| Indian criminals punished during the year by other methods..... | 520 |
| Crimes against Indians committed by whites..... | 218 |
| Whisky sellers prosecuted..... | 213 |

a The reduction in population below that of last year is due mainly to reduced estimates of the number of Pimas, Papagoes, and Navajoes.

b Only partially reported.

c The figures are incomplete, many schools and missions not being reported.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The statistics of diseases and results and births following are incomplete as to the aggregate of reservations. Agency physicians are not employed at all agencies, and in some cases fractional portions of the year's work are returned, but as far as such statistics are returned they are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. The returns are from the agency physicians' books or the agency books, and were confirmed by special agents of the Eleventh Census. Indians are sensitive as to births and deaths, and avoid the agency physician as much as possible. The Indian police on reservations are the best collectors of statistics of births and deaths; they keep the agents advised of all matters of interest on reservations, and for this reason in the matter of births and deaths the agents' returns are the most accurate.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1890. (a)

| ITEMS. | Agencies. | Agency boarding schools. | Training and industrial schools. |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total | 53, 134 | 6, 632 | 4, 015 |
| Remaining under treatment last year | 2, 705 | | 74 |
| Taken sick or injured during year: | | | |
| Males | 27, 578 | 3, 335 | 2, 418 |
| Females | 22, 851 | 3, 297 | 1, 623 |
| Total | 53, 134 | 6, 632 | 4, 015 |
| Recovered: | | | |
| Males | 25, 755 | 3, 188 | 2, 271 |
| Females | 21, 335 | 3, 099 | 1, 391 |
| Treatment discontinued | 2, 800 | 36 | 175 |
| Deaths: (b) | | | |
| Males— | | | |
| Over 5 years | 472 | 25 | 23 |
| Under 5 years | 175 | 1 | |
| Females— | | | |
| Over 5 years | 473 | 40 | 11 |
| Under 5 years | 199 | 1 | |
| Remaining under treatment June 30 | 1, 925 | 242 | 144 |
| Births (b) | 1, 568 | | 2 |
| Indians | 1, 294 | | 2 |
| Half-breeds | 240 | | |
| Whites | 34 | | |
| Males | 854 | | 2 |
| Females | 714 | | |
| Vaccinated: | | | |
| Successfully | 330 | 20 | 79 |
| Unsuccessfully | 450 | 35 | 91 |

^a Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, pages 509, 510.

^b This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 448 to 465. [Pages are those of the Commissioner's report.]

The births reported by the Indian agent enumerators on all the reservations for the year ended June 30, 1890, were 4,908. The deaths were returned as being 5,208, an excess of 300 deaths over births.

The Six Nations of New York, Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, Moquis and Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, and The Five Civilized Tribes are not included in the vital statistics of reservation Indians. Members of those tribes who are at boarding, industrial, or training schools are, however, included in the vital or medical, statistics of Indians at such schools, and are given separately.

AGES OF INDIANS.—No attempt is made to give the ages of all reservation Indians in 1890. There is so much doubt regarding the matter that any statement would necessarily be incomplete and inaccurate. Indians as a rule have little idea of time, but they frequently count their ages by snowflies, meaning winters. The ages of members of a few tribes of Indians are known, because a record has been kept of transfers from agent to agent. The ages of the Shawnees of Quapaw agency, Indian territory, and the Peorias are the most authentic.

The following aged Indians are noted in the census schedules of the several agencies:

Arizona—Colorado River agency (Navajos): Chsha, female, 89; Celwawha, male, 87; Mechequequoque, male, 90; Ketchema, male, 90; Nealcha, female, 90. White Mountain Apache reservation: Nantankle, male, 87; Kacëoa, female, 90; La, female, 101; Dead, female, 94; Navoy, female, 90; Nakafut, female, 93; Mazzos, female, 87; Ta, female, 87. Pima agency (Pimas): Consia, male, 87.

California—Mission reservations (Mission Indians): Petrea Bonito, female, 92; Pedro Selgarda, male, 93; Rosaria Bonito, female, 90; Alverto Tucolota, male, 94; Rosaria Chapa, female, 100; Estaven Duro, male, 93; Maria Duro, female, 89; Juan B. Pecheto, female, 94; Rescistuto Paquil, male, 105; Maria Sal, female, 91; Maria Sebemost, female, 108; Disgo Duro, male, 92; Josepa Crotz, female, 127; Josepo Duro, female, 89; Andres Chappa, male, 96; Guadelupa Chappa, female, 91; Felipe C. Duro, male, 129; Jacinta Nollis, female, 88; Francisca Peralta, female, 98; Vivienda Saquielt, female, 101; Felusto Guaviok, male, 101; Biscate Aysl, male, 90; Gregoris Paubal, female, 102; Francisca Sebermost, male, 90. Coahuila reservation (Mission Indians): Bivianna Paquet, female, 100; Juanna Paquet, female, 98; Andres Sanbel, male, 99; Leonarda Siba, male, 90; Marcehnia Laba, female, 98; Antonssia Laba, male, 90; Jucas Casera, male, 90; Jose M. Arenas, male, 95; Polinario Casera, male, 100; Susanna Costo, female, 100; Joaquin Lugo, male, 95; Juanna Lugo, female, 90.

Colorado—Jicarilla Apache (New Mexico): Zrijaherra, female, 91; Mangar Colerador, male, 90; Mateo, female, 91.

Idaho—Fort Hall reservation (Bannock and Shoshone): Granny, female, 95; Granny Pokibero, female, 95; Joe Hooker, male, 90. Lemhi reservation (Sheepcutters): Maynup, male, 90; Tibcetsi, female, 90. Nez Perce reservation (Nez Perce): Elizabeth, female, 96.

Indian territory—Peoria reservation (Peorias): Kah-tah-ke Mong-zuch, female, 91; Pong-ish-c-no-quah, female, 101.

Minnesota—White Earth reservation (Chippewas): Kewayrimeu, female, 95.

Montana—Northern Cheyenne reservation: Sage Woman, female, 93; Hump Back, female, 93. Fort Peck reservation (Sioux): Medicine Bull, No. 2, male, 95. Flathead reservation (Flatheads): Margaret, female, 101.

Nebraska—Winnebago reservation: Old Mitchell, female, 90; Bridget Porter, female, 90.

Nevada—Western Shoshone reservation: By George, female, 101.

North Dakota—Turtle Mountain reservation (Sioux): Ozawikijik-kuwih, female, 90. Devils Lake reservation (Sioux): Wa-lpe-ku-t-mis, female, 90. Fort Berthold reservation (Mandan): Wakan-kina-pewin, female, 90.

Oklahoma—Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation: Little Beaver Woman, female, 100; Grass Woman, female, 97; Night, female, 98; Shell Woman, female, 100; Tsen-ge-cils, female, 91; Kaun-mah, female, 93; Wati-had-le-ehio-cof-py, male, 91; Kaun-mah, female, 93; Fah-ke-ah, female, 91; Mo-cas-chi, male, 91.

Oregon—Warm Springs and Klamath reservation: Bu-e-tocks, male, 90; Warmspring Jackson, male, 90; Mrs. Warmspring Jackson, female, 90; So-box-scratch-ox, female, 90; Swanul, female, 90; Old Choctoot, male, 100. Siletz reservation: Old Allen, male, 90; Old Albert, male, 93; Bill Sixes, male, 94; George Cutlip, male, 95; Old Charlie, male, 90; Old Dick (Khaw-wah), male, 95; Old Foxell, female, 92.

South Dakota—Cheyenne River reservation (Sioux): Little Knife, male, 100; Mrs. Afraid-of-a-bear, female, 90. Lower Brule reservation (Sioux): Struck Iron, female, 91. Rosebud reservation (Sioux): Pandle, female, 95. Lake Traverse reservation (Sioux): Mrs. Abigail, female, 90; Hapistinacistina, female, 90. Yankton reservation (Sioux): Wajajewin (Mrs. Osage), female, 106; Lucy La Grande, female, 92.

Wisconsin—Fond du Lac reservation (Chippewas): Joseph Charette, male, 95; Pe-kwa-kwan-di-neus, male, 93; We-wi-g-wouse, male, 93; O-gi-ma-wa-si-no-kwa, female, 91. Lac Court d'Oreille reservation (Chippewa): Ga-gwa-ian, female, 93; Angeliqne Demarrah, female, 102; Kitchi-ni-ni, female, 92. Vermilion Lake reservation (Chippewas): Mo-son-i-kwe, female, 90; Mes-hin-i-sik, female, 94.

Wyoming—Shoshone reservation (Eastern Shoshone): female, 90; No-Name, female, 100; Bear Woman, female, 90.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

INDIAN POLICE ON RESERVATIONS JUNE 30, 1890.—Indian police on the reservations are appointed by the agents and equipped by the government. They receive \$10 per month for privates and \$12 for the officers. The act of Congress making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, increased the pay of the officers to \$15 per month. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for 1890, pages xc and xciv, gives the following in regard to the Indian police:

Experience has demonstrated that its members compare favorably in fidelity, courage, loyalty, and honor with any similar body, even when composed of men of higher civilization.

The question has been asked whether these policemen can be depended upon, especially in the endeavor to suppress the liquor traffic on reservations. The testimony of the various agents is almost universal that they are proving themselves worthy of confidence, and that they render valuable service in maintaining order and suppressing crime. Almost without exception they are courageous, faithful, determined men, and hesitate at no danger when carrying out instructions. They are not only of practical assistance to the agents in making arrests, removing intruders, seizing contraband goods, etc., but they also act as a deterrent upon the lawless element of a tribe, as the fact that the agent has at hand a reliable police force prevents crime and disturbance which might otherwise prevail. Further, there are frequent occasions when but for this force the services of the military would have to be called in, often at great expense; and in some instances no doubt loss of both life and property might ensue before their arrival. These contingencies are avoided by the presence at the agency, ready on call, of a reliable body of men, authorized to act for the preservation of the peace.

AGENCIES AT WHICH INDIAN POLICE WERE EMPLOYED, NUMBER OF INDIANS AT SUCH AGENCIES, AND THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES ALLOWED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890. (a)

| AGENCIES. | Indians. | Total force. | Officers. | Privates. | AGENCIES. | Indians. | Total force. | Officers. | Privates. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | | 770 | 70 | 700 | Osage, Oklahoma | 1,496 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Blackfeet, Montana | 2,283 | 19 | 2 | 17 | Otoe, Oklahoma | 396 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma | 3,598 | 32 | 3 | 29 | Ouray, Utah | 1,030 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Cheyenne River, South Dakota | 2,846 | 27 | 2 | 25 | Pawnee, Oklahoma | 851 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Colorado River, Arizona | 979 | 5 | | 5 | Pima, Arizona | 11,518 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Colville, Washington | 2,301 | 16 | 2 | 14 | Pine Ridge, South Dakota | 5,611 | 38 | 3 | 35 |
| Crow, Montana | 2,456 | 16 | 2 | 14 | Ponca, Oklahoma | 533 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Crow Creek, South Dakota | 1,104 | 9 | 1 | 8 | Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha,
Kansas | 989 | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Devils Lake, North Dakota | 2,266 | 18 | 2 | 16 | Puyallup, Washington | 1,844 | 13 | | 13 |
| Flathead, Montana | 2,018 | 15 | 1 | 14 | Quapaw, Indian territory | 1,150 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Fort Belknap, Montana | 1,793 | 16 | 1 | 15 | Rosebud, South Dakota | 7,586 | 43 | 3 | 40 |
| Fort Berthold, North Dakota | 1,195 | 8 | 1 | 7 | Round Valley, California | 531 | 5 | | 5 |
| Fort Hall, Idaho | 1,600 | 15 | 1 | 14 | Sac and Fox, Oklahoma | 2,180 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| Fort Peck, Montana | 1,891 | 19 | 2 | 17 | Santee, Nebraska | 1,354 | 11 | | 11 |
| Grande Ronde, Oregon | 374 | 5 | | 5 | Shoshone, Wyoming | 1,945 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Green Bay, Wisconsin | 3,320 | 11 | 1 | 10 | Siletz, Oregon | 606 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Hoopa Valley, California | 476 | 2 | | 2 | Sisseton, South Dakota | 1,487 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Jicarilla, New Mexico | 801 | 8 | 1 | 7 | Southern Ute, Colorado | 1,013 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Kaw, Oklahoma | 200 | 2 | | 2 | Standing Rock, North Dakota | 4,110 | 27 | 3 | 24 |
| Kiowa, Oklahoma | 4,088 | 26 | 2 | 24 | Tongue River, Montana | 867 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Klamath, Oregon | 904 | 8 | 1 | 7 | Tulalip, Washington | 1,233 | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| La Pointe, Wisconsin | 4,713 | 17 | 1 | 16 | Uintah, Utah | 874 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Lemhi, Idaho | 524 | 6 | 1 | 5 | Umatilla, Oregon | 983 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Lower Brule, South Dakota | 1,067 | 14 | 1 | 13 | Union, Indian territory | 65,200 | 43 | 3 | 40 |
| Mescalero, New Mexico | 474 | 11 | 1 | 10 | Warm Springs, Oregon | 853 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Mission, California | 4,524 | 6 | | 6 | Western Shoshone, Nevada | 477 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Navajo, New Mexico | 20,200 | 15 | 1 | 14 | White Earth, Minnesota | 6,239 | 25 | 3 | 22 |
| Neah Bay, Washington | 736 | 8 | 1 | 7 | Yakima, Washington | 1,075 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Nevada, Nevada | 959 | 14 | 2 | 12 | Yankton, South Dakota | 1,760 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Nez Perce, Idaho | 1,450 | 5 | | 5 | | | | | |
| Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska | 2,347 | 8 | 1 | 7 | | | | | |

a From the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, page xciv.

Of this total force of 770 officers and men, 727 control about 130,000 reservation Indians.

CRIMINALS.—There were confined June 1, 1890, in national, state, or territorial prisons and county or city jails, including the leased systems in certain states, 322 Indians. Of these, 184 guilty of felonies, and in the national, state, or territorial prisons, were enumerated separately and are to be added to the numbers otherwise found. The 138 others were enumerated in connection with their tribes. The figures as to crime were obtained through Frederick H. Wines, special agent for the investigation of crime, pauperism, and benevolence.

Of the whole number, 307 were males, 15 females; 182 males and 9 females (191) can neither read nor write; 7 males could read only; 118 males and 6 females (124) can both read and write; 208 of the males and 9 of the females (217) spoke English; 99 males and 6 females (105) could not speak English; 1 male was blind, 9 males were crippled, 15 males were ill, and 282 males and 15 females (297) were in good health. At the time of committing offenses 112 males and 1 female (113) were employed, and 123 males and 9 females (132) were idle; the employment or idleness of 72 males and 5 females (77) not stated; 54 males and 1 female (55) were total abstainers from drink; 33 males were occasional drinkers; 117 males and 1 female (118) were moderate drinkers; 52 males and 7 females (59) were drunkards; the habits of 51 males and 6 females (57) not stated; 160 males and 6 females (166) were single; 131 males and 7 females (138) were married; 10 males and 2 females (12) widowed; 3 males were divorced, and marital condition of 3 males not given.

The ages of the prisoners were as follows: 1 was 4 years, 2 were 12, 1 was 13, 1 was 14, 2 were 15, 3 were 16, 5 were 17, 9 were 18, 19 were 19, 24 were 20, 19 were 21, 10 were 22, 17 were 23, 16 were 24, 17 were 25, 14 were 26, 15 were 27, 22 were 28, 10 were 29, 21 were 30, 3 were 31, 9 were 32, 7 were 33, 4 were 34, 15 were 35, 6 were 36, 6 were 37, 2 were 38, 1 was 39, 9 were 40, 4 were 44, 5 were 45, 1 was 46, 1 was 47, 2 were 48, 2 were 49, 1 was 50, 2 were 51, 1 was 54, 1 was 55, 1 was 57, 1 was 58, 1 was 59, 1 was 66, 1 was 70, and 7 not stated; total, 322.

The crimes for which the Indians were held were:

| CRIMES. | Total. | Males. | Females. | CRIMES. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
|--|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Total | 322 | 307 | 15 | Homicide..... | 92 | 91 | 1 |
| Offenses against the revenue law | 10 | 10 | | Rape | 8 | 8 | |
| Offenses against military law | 3 | 3 | | Abduction | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Perjury and false swearing | 3 | 3 | | Assaults | 22 | 22 | |
| Adultery..... | 3 | 3 | | Burglary | 13 | 13 | |
| Fornication | 1 | | 1 | Robbery..... | 5 | 5 | |
| Violation of liquor laws | 52 | 52 | | Plain larceny..... | 27 | 27 | |
| Public intoxication | 17 | 9 | 8 | Grand larceny..... | 31 | 31 | |
| All other offenses against public morals | 2 | 2 | | Petit larceny | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Disorderly conduct | 3 | 3 | | Larceny of horses..... | 6 | 6 | |
| All other offenses against public peace | 2 | 2 | | Forgery..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Vagrancy..... | 5 | 4 | 1 | Miscellaneous, not stated | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| All other offenses against public policy..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | |

It will be observed that homicides (92 cases) form a large part of the offenses. With Indians homicide is not considered so serious a crime as many others, and in fact it is usually their method of avenging honor or settling troubles. The details of other crimes, save homicide, leave the impression that Indians in this respect much resemble the average white man.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, MARITAL, VITAL, AND

| | STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | Reservation. | Tribe. | POPULATION. | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | Arizona | Colorado River | Colorado River | Mohaves on reservation | 640 | 306 | 334 |
| 2 | do | Pima | Salt River | Pima | 641 | | |
| 3 | do | do | Gila River | do | 3,823 | | |
| 4 | do | do | Salt River | Mari-copa | 315 | 166 | 149 |
| 5 | do | do | Papago | Papago (roaming) | 5,163 | 2,707 | 2,456 |
| 6 | do | do | do | Cayotero | 738 | | |
| 7 | do | San Carlos | White Mountain | San Carlos | 1,352 | 1,017 | 1,104 |
| 8 | do | do | do | Tonto | 36 | | |
| 9 | do | do | do | White Mountain Apache | 551 | 291 | 260 |
| 10 | do | do | do | Mohave | 240 | 128 | 112 |
| 11 | do | do | Mohave (White Mountain) | Yuma | 1,020 | 821 | 1,099 |
| 12 | do | do | Yuma (White Mountain) | White Mountain Apache at Camp Apache | 1,996 | 999 | 997 |
| 13 | do | do | Navajo | Navajo (c) | | | |
| 14 | do | do | Moqui and Navajo, New Mexico | Moqui (d) | | | |
| 15 | do | do | Moqui Pueblo (7 villages) | | 468 | 209 | 259 |
| 16 | California | Mission-Tule Consolidated | Hoopa Valley | Hoopa | 2,645 | 1,346 | 1,299 |
| 17 | do | do | Klamath River | Klamath | | | |
| 18 | do | do | Mission (19) | Mission, including Cabezone's band and band of Desert Indians, 187. | 162 | 81 | 81 |
| 19 | do | do | Tule River | Tule | 1,208 | 650 | 540 |
| 20 | do | do | Yuma | Yuma | 128 | | |
| 21 | do | Round Valley | Round Valley | Concow | 156 | | |
| | | | | Little Lake | 264 | | |
| | | | | Ukie and Wylackie | 35 | | |
| | | | | Pitt River and Potter Valley | 581 | 294 | 287 |
| 22 | Colorado | Southern Ute | Ute | Ute | 985 | 484 | 501 |
| 23 | Idaho | Fort Hall | Fort Hall | Bannock | 514 | | |
| 24 | do | do | do | Shoshone | 970 | 750 | 743 |
| 25 | do | Lemhi | Lemhi | Bannock, Shoshone, and Sheepeater | 432 | 212 | 220 |
| 26 | do | Nez Perce | Lapwai | Nez Perce | 1,715 | 829 | 886 |
| 27 | do | Colville (Washington) | Coeur d'Alene | Coeur d'Alene | 422 | 206 | 216 |
| 28 | Indian territory | Quapaw | Eastern Shawnee | Eastern Shawnee | 79 | 33 | 46 |
| 29 | do | do | do | Miami | 67 | 30 | 37 |
| 30 | do | do | Modoc | Modoc | 84 | 40 | 44 |
| 31 | do | do | Ottawa | Ottawa | 137 | 82 | 55 |
| 32 | do | do | Peoria | Peoria | 166 | 78 | 82 |
| 33 | do | do | Quapaw | Quapaw | 154 | 75 | 79 |
| 34 | do | do | Seneca and Cayuga | Seneca | 255 | 130 | 125 |
| 35 | do | do | do | Cayuga | 288 | 129 | 159 |
| 36 | do | do | Wyandotte | Wyandotte | | | |
| 37 | Iowa | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox | 2,397 | 211 | 186 |
| 38 | Kansas | Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha | Pottawatomie | Pottawatomie (Prairie band) | 462 | 251 | 211 |
| 39 | do | do | Kickapoo | Kickapoo | 237 | 120 | 117 |
| 40 | do | do | Chippewa and Munsee | Chippewa | 28 | 75 | 43 |
| 41 | do | do | Iowa | Munsee | 47 | 82 | 63 |
| 42 | Minnesota | White Earth Consolidated | White Earth | Mississippi Chippewa | 1,115 | | |
| 43 | do | do | do | Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa | 680 | 931 | 1,082 |
| 44 | do | do | do | Pembina Chippewa | 218 | | |
| 45 | do | do | do | Gull Lake band | 217 | 105 | 112 |
| 46 | do | do | do | Pillager Chippewa | | | |
| 47 | do | do | Leech Lake | Winnebagoishish | 154 | | |
| 48 | do | do | do | Pillager Chippewa of Cass Lake | 235 | 742 | 702 |
| 49 | do | do | do | Pillager Chippewa of Leech Lake | 1,115 | | |
| 50 | do | do | Red Lake | Red Lake Chippewa | 1,120 | 526 | 594 |
| 51 | do | do | do | Pembina Chippewa | 886 | 383 | 503 |
| 52 | do | do | Mille Lac | Mille Lac and Snake River Chippewa | 638 | 299 | 339 |
| 53 | do | do | Winnebagoishish | White Oak Point Chippewa | 740 | 383 | 357 |
| 54 | do | La Pointe (Wisconsin) | Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac Chippewa | 290 | 140 | 150 |
| 55 | do | do | Grand Portage (Pigeon River) | Grand Portage Chippewa | | | |
| 56 | do | do | Boise Fort (Vermilion Lake) | Boise Fort and Vermilion Lake Chippewa | 900 | 375 | 425 |
| 57 | Montana | Blackfeet | Blackfeet | Piegan | 1,811 | 868 | 943 |
| 58 | do | Crow | Crow | Crow | 2,287 | 1,082 | 1,205 |
| 59 | do | Flathead | Joecko | Pend d'Oreille | | | |
| 60 | do | do | do | Kootenai | 1,608 | 800 | 808 |
| 61 | do | do | do | Flathead | | | |
| 62 | do | do | do | Carlos band | | | |
| 63 | do | do | do | Bitter Root Flathead | 146 | 70 | 70 |
| 64 | do | do | do | Lower Kalispel | 57 | 27 | 30 |
| 65 | do | Fort Belknap | Fort Belknap | Assinaboine | 952 | 459 | 493 |
| 66 | do | do | do | Gros Ventre | 770 | 381 | 389 |
| 67 | do | Fort Peck | Fort Peck | Yankton Sioux | 1,121 | 565 | 556 |
| 68 | do | do | do | Assinaboine | 719 | 322 | 397 |
| 69 | do | Tongue River (f) | Northern Cheyenne | Northern Cheyenne | 865 | 404 | 461 |

a Not including Five Civilized Tribes, Six Nations, and Pueblos of New Mexico.
 b This number and the statistics following for the Papagos are only for 393 at San Xavier.
 c There are 11,042 Navajos on the portion of the reservation lying in Arizona, of which 5,366 are males and 5,676 females, 5,169 in New Mexico, of which 2,617 are males and 2,552 females, and 993 Navajos in Utah, of which 550 are males and 443 females; total 17,204. These are mostly roaming or herders with bands of horses and cattle roaming over that portion of the Navajo reservation lying in Utah. The statistics of the Navajos will be found under the head of New Mexico.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIANS, 1890. (a)

| POPULATION—continued. | | | CIVILIZATION. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Children under 1 year of age. | | | Number who wear citizens' dress. | | Number of Indians who can read. | | Number of Indians under 20 who can write English. | Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation. | Number of Indian children of school age. | Number of Indian children for whom school accommodations are provided. |
| Total. | Males. | Females. | Wholly. | In part. | Over 20 years of age. | Under 20 years of age. | | | | |
| 24 | 14 | 10 | 200 | 410 | 3 | 24 | 24 | 30 | 111 | 00 |
| 238 | 136 | 102 | 2,804 | 1,600 | 40 | 96 | 96 | 150 | 1,062 | 120 |
| 22 | 13 | 9 | 215 | 100 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 82 | 100 |
| 633 | 21 | 12 | 350 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 28 | 93 | 70 |
| 72 | 32 | 40 | 11 | 1,055 | 5 | 26 | 21 | 41 | 358 | 150 |
| 17 | 8 | 9 | 30 | 521 | | 28 | 22 | 32 | 99 | 10 |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 205 | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 51 | 11 |
| 123 | 65 | 58 | | 720 | | | | 10 | 545 | 12 |
| 16 | 10 | 6 | 468 | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 440 | 101 | 50 |
| 83 | 35 | 48 | 2,645 | | 44 | 224 | 148 | 396 | 807 | 240 |
| 12 | 7 | 5 | 162 | | 5 | 30 | | 35 | 24 | 30 |
| | | | 800 | | | 300 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 250 |
| | | | 126 | | 19 | 26 | 26 | 107 | 22 | 22 |
| | | | 156 | | 25 | 27 | 27 | 95 | 20 | 20 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 264 | | 17 | 24 | 24 | 195 | 28 | 28 |
| | 1 | | 35 | | 10 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 9 | 9 |
| 35 | 21 | 14 | 25 | 125 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 33 | 379 | 50 |
| 26 | 14 | 12 | 150 | 350 | 16 | 44 | 25 | 100 | 187 | 110 |
| 12 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 60 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 17 | 52 | 25 |
| 35 | 18 | 17 | 600 | 700 | 88 | 189 | 111 | 350 | 347 | 225 |
| 17 | 7 | 10 | 422 | | 8 | 31 | 10 | 39 | 54 | 54 |
| | | | 79 | | 30 | 20 | | 60 | 26 | 28 |
| | | | 97 | | 27 | 16 | | 60 | 18 | 40 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 84 | | | 13 | 13 | 60 | 17 | 17 |
| | | | 187 | | 24 | 22 | 22 | 130 | 25 | 31 |
| | | | 160 | | 40 | 45 | | 140 | 40 | 32 |
| | | | 154 | | 20 | 35 | | 100 | 25 | 33 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 255 | | 41 | 52 | 40 | 180 | 80 | 80 |
| | | | 288 | | 32 | 125 | | 250 | 52 | 203 |
| 14 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 200 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 100 | 105 | 30 |
| 20 | 10 | 10 | 275 | 187 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 200 | 108 | 30 |
| 20 | 14 | 6 | 225 | 12 | 20 | 45 | 45 | 109 | 52 | 52 |
| 1 | 1 | | 75 | | 27 | 22 | 22 | 56 | 27 | 27 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 130 | 35 | 51 | 37 | 37 | 116 | 48 | 48 |
| 78 | 42 | 36 | 2,000 | 13 | 300 | 400 | 300 | 1,000 | 550 | 250 |
| 50 | 22 | 28 | 1,200 | 304 | 50 | 100 | 40 | 150 | 338 | 150 |
| 70 | 30 | 40 | 700 | 420 | 63 | 71 | 40 | 138 | 227 | 100 |
| 17 | 8 | 9 | 740 | | 200 | 100 | 70 | 500 | 213 | 40 |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | 290 | | 20 | 70 | 55 | 100 | 71 | 30 |
| 57 | 27 | 30 | 800 | | 50 | 100 | 25 | 175 | 166 | 50 |
| 15 | 7 | 8 | 97 | 875 | 34 | 61 | 25 | 150 | 670 | 42 |
| 75 | 30 | 45 | 280 | 1,920 | 20 | 120 | 120 | 150 | 598 | 275 |
| | | | 675 | 933 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 800 | 345 | 300 |
| 31 | 17 | 14 | 70 | 102 | 5 | 57 | 57 | 79 | 161 | 155 |
| 27 | 12 | 15 | 83 | 109 | 4 | 63 | 61 | 88 | 154 | 184 |
| 74 | 40 | 34 | 415 | 150 | 170 | 200 | 100 | 500 | 184 | 136 |
| 37 | 16 | 21 | 275 | 49 | | 71 | 71 | 74 | 136 | 136 |
| 47 | 20 | 27 | 50 | 815 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 150 | 126 |

a The agency of the Moqui Pueblos of Arizona is with the Navajos of New Mexico.
 c Of this number 16 are Winnebagos, 9 males and 7 females (squatters).
 f The Northern Cheyennes at Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, 517 in number, were removed to Tongue River agency, Montana, in 1891.

| CIVILIZATION—continued. | | | | | | | | | | RELIGIOUS. | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Number of school-houses. | Value of school-houses. | Dwellings. | | | Number of Indian apprentices. | Approximate per cent of subsistence obtained by— | | | Number of missionaries. | Number of Indian church members. | Number of church buildings. | Value of church buildings. | |
| | | Number owned by Indians. | Built for Indians during year. | Occupied by Indians. | | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc. | Issue of government rations. | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

a Government.

b Government, 6; Indian, 2.

c Value of 1 church building.

d Indians.

e 2 by Indians.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIANS, 1890—Continued.

| MARITAL. | | VITAL. | | | CRIMINAL. | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----|
| Married. | Number of men living in polygamy. | Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during year. | Number suffering from acute or chronic diseases. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. | Number of Indians killed during the year. | | | Number of whites killed by Indians. | Number of Indians punished. | | Number of whisky sellers prosecuted. | |
| | | | | | | By Indians. | By whites. | Suicides. | | By court of Indian offenses. | By other methods. | | |
| 360 | | 40 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2,316 | | 650 | | | | | | | | 20 | 5 | | 2 |
| 180 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 168 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 870 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| | 103 | 1,518 | | 218 | 117 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | | 15 | 3 | 9 |
| 230 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 513 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | | 304 | | 16 | 9 | | | | | | 2 | | 17 |
| | | 682 | | 83 | | | | | | | 00 | 14 | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| 60 | | 4 | 5 | 15 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 20 |
| | | 450 | 12 | 75 | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| 65 | | 126 | | 2 | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | | 156 | | 3 | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 180 | | 248 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | 21 |
| 16 | | 34 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 581 | 18 | 37 | 18 | 3 | | | | | | | 22 |
| | 24 | 222 | | 26 | 18 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 23 |
| 221 | 12 | 205 | 205 | 12 | 20 | | | 1 | | 5 | | 1 | 24 |
| 681 | | 250 | | 29 | 28 | | | | | | | | 25 |
| 225 | | 208 | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | 27 |
| | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | 28 |
| | | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | 29 |
| | | 54 | 28 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | | | | 12 | 2 | | | | | | | | 31 |
| | | 25 | 10 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | 32 |
| | | | | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | 33 |
| | | | | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | 34 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| | | | | 14 | 18 | | | | | | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 37 |
| 171 | | 400 | | 19 | 14 | | | | | | | 10 | 38 |
| 81 | | 150 | | 20 | 2 | | | | | | | 5 | 39 |
| 17 | | 6 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 40 |
| 49 | | 100 | | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 | | 876 | 10 | 39 | 32 | | | | | 20 | | | 42 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| | | 1,000 | 10 | 45 | 60 | | | | | | | | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| | | 300 | | 31 | 22 | | | | | | | | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 51 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 321 | 1 | 50 | | 24 | 11 | | | | | | | | 53 |
| 118 | | | | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | 54 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| 326 | 2 | 2 | | 17 | 11 | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 64 | 972 | 160 | 34 | 52 | | | | | 19 | | | 57 |
| 1,400 | 200 | 834 | | 60 | 90 | 1 | | | | | 30 | | 58 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| | | 500 | | 60 | 133 | | | | 1 | 25 | 1 | | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64 |
| | 6 | 353 | 1 | 31 | 27 | | | | | | 4 | | 65 |
| | 12 | 314 | | 27 | 30 | | | | | | | 50 | 66 |
| | 25 | | | 63 | 30 | | | | | | 15 | | 67 |
| | 4 | | | 37 | 15 | | | | | | 15 | | 68 |
| | 12 | 275 | | 54 | 28 | 1 | | | 1 | | 5 | | 69 |

f 1 by Catholics.

g 1 government, 1 Catholic, 1 Moravian.

h Missionaries.

i Jesuits.

j Catholics, 2; government, 1.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | Reservation. | Tribe. | POPULATION. | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|-------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 70 Nebraska | Omaha and Winnebago | Omaha | Omaha | 1,152 | 567 | 581 |
| 71 do | do | Winnebago | Winnebago | 1,215 | 617 | 598 |
| 72 do | Santee | Nebraska | Santee Sioux (a) | 869 | 430 | 433 |
| 73 do | do | Ponca | Ponca of Dakota | 217 | 105 | 112 |
| 74 do | Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha (Kansas). | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox of Missouri | 77 | 42 | 35 |
| 75 Nevada | Western Shoshone | Deek Valley | Piute | 203 | 104 | 99 |
| 76 do | do | do | Western Shoshone | 363 | 203 | 177 |
| 77 do | Nevada | Pyramid Lake | Piute | 485 | 250 | 235 |
| 78 do | do | Walker River | do | 481 | 234 | 247 |
| 79 New Mexico | Mescalero | Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton) | Mescalero Apache and Lipans | 513 | 226 | 287 |
| 80 do | Southern Ute (Colorado) | Jicarilla Apache | Jicarilla Apache | 308 | 380 | 419 |
| 81 do | Navajo | Navajo | Navajo (b) | 17,204 | 8,533 | 8,671 |
| 82 North Dakota | Devils Lake | Devils Lake | Remnants of Sioux: Cnthead, Sisseton, Assiniboine, Teton, Santee, Wahpeton, and Yankton. | 1,038 | 485 | 553 |
| 83 do | do | Turtle Mountain | Chippewa (mixed blood) | 1,197 | 754 | 701 |
| 84 do | do | do | Chippewa and Cree | 201 | | |
| 85 do | Fort Berthold | Fort Berthold | Ariclakoo | 447 | 240 | 198 |
| 86 do | do | do | Gros Ventre | 522 | 270 | 252 |
| 87 do | do | do | Dull Knife's band of Knife River Gros Ventres. | 108 | 90 | 78 |
| 88 do | Fort Berthold | Fort Berthold | Manitou | 251 | 117 | 134 |
| 89 do | Standing Rock | Standing Rock | Yanktonai Sioux (Upper and Lower) | 1,786 | 1,038 | 2,158 |
| 90 do | do | do | Unepapa Sioux | 1,739 | | |
| 91 do | do | do | Blackfeet Sioux | 571 | | |
| 92 Oklahoma | Sac and Fox | Pottawatomie | Absentee Shawnee | 640 | 300 | 340 |
| 93 do | do | do | Pottawatomie (citizens) | 480 | 247 | 233 |
| 94 do | do | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox of Mississippi | 515 | 265 | 250 |
| 95 do | do | Kickapoo | Mexican Kickapoo | 325 | 175 | 150 |
| 96 do | do | Iowa | Iowa | 102 | 40 | 59 |
| 97 do | Osage | Osage | Osage | 1,500 | 709 | 800 |
| 98 do | do | Kansas | Kansas or Kaw | 103 | 127 | 71 |
| 99 do | do | Osage | Quapaw | 71 | 45 | 29 |
| 100 do | Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe | Pawnee | Pawnee | 304 | 380 | 424 |
| 101 do | do | Ponca | Ponca | 605 | 300 | 300 |
| 102 do | do | Otoe | Otoe and Missouria | 353 | 177 | 181 |
| 103 do | do | Oakland | Tankawa and Lipan | 78 | 35 | 41 |
| 104 do | Cheyenne and Arapaho | Cheyenne and Arapaho | Cheyenne and Arapaho (including absentees). | 3,303 | 1,577 | 1,726 |
| 105 do | Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. | Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. | Apache | 326 | 167 | 159 |
| 106 do | do | do | Kiowa | 1,140 | 594 | 606 |
| 107 do | do | do | Comanche | 1,508 | 720 | 878 |
| 108 do | do | do | Wichita and affiliated Towaconio | 150 | 71 | 79 |
| 109 do | do | do | Keccho and Wichita | 66 | 35 | 31 |
| 110 do | do | do | Waco and Wichita | 34 | 20 | 14 |
| 111 do | do | do | Delaware | 65 | 37 | 58 |
| 112 do | do | do | Caddo | 538 | 273 | 265 |
| 113 do | do | do | Wichita | 174 | 88 | 81 |
| 114 Oregon | Grande Ronde | Grande Ronde | Rogue River | 47 | 22 | 25 |
| 115 do | do | do | Wapato Lake | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| 116 do | do | do | Santiam | 37 | 15 | 12 |
| 117 do | do | do | Marys River | 28 | 15 | 13 |
| 118 do | do | do | Clackama | 50 | 25 | 24 |
| 119 do | do | do | Lackmuto | 29 | 18 | 13 |
| 120 do | do | do | Calapooya | 22 | 0 | 14 |
| 121 do | do | do | Cow Creek | 29 | 13 | 16 |
| 122 do | do | do | Umpqua | 80 | 30 | 41 |
| 123 do | do | do | Yamhill | 30 | 10 | 11 |
| 124 do | Klamath | Klamath | Klamath, Modoc, and Snake | 835 | 385 | 450 |
| 125 do | Siletz | Siletz | St tribes (c) | 571 | 289 | 282 |
| 126 do | Umatilla | Umatilla | Walli Walli | 405 | 900 | 438 |
| 127 do | do | do | Cayuse | 415 | | |
| 128 do | do | do | Umatilla | 179 | 430 | 215 |
| 129 do | Warm Springs | Warm Springs | Warm Springs | 288 | | |
| 130 do | do | do | Wasco | 60 | 135 | 153 |
| 131 do | do | do | Tenino | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 132 do | do | do | John Day | 57 | 28 | 29 |
| 133 do | do | do | Piute | 80 | 40 | 40 |
| 134 South Dakota | Cheyenne River | Cheyenne River | Blackfoot Sioux, Sans Arc Sioux, Minneconjou Sioux, and Two Kettle Sioux. | 2,823 | 1,350 | 1,407 |
| 135 do | Crow Creek and Lower Brule. | Crow Creek | Lower Yanktonai Sioux | 1,058 | 504 | 554 |
| 136 do | do | Lower Brule | Lower Brule Sioux | 1,020 | 490 | 527 |
| 137 do | do | Old Winnebago | (Absorbed in Crow Creek and Lower Brule.) | | | |
| 138 do | Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) | Pine Ridge | Ogallala Sioux | 4,488 | 5,010 | 2,373 |
| 139 do | do | do | Mixed bloods | 528 | | |
| 140 do | Yankton | Yankton | Cheyenne (Northern) (d) | 517 | 302 | 215 |
| | | | Yankton Sioux | 1,725 | 824 | 901 |

a The Santee Sioux, known as Flandreau Sioux, are Indians taxed, are citizens and voters in South Dakota, and are farmers and men of means. They are attached to this agency solely to receive government aid.

b Statistics of Navajos in Arizona New Mexico, Utah, and roaming placed under head of New Mexico.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIANS, 1890—Continued.

| POPULATION—continued. | | | CIVILIZATION. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----|
| Children under 1 year of age. | | | Number who wear citizens' dress. | | Number of Indians who can read. | | Number of Indians under 20 who can write English. | Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation. | Number of Indian children of school age. | Number of Indian children for whom school accommodations are provided. | |
| Total. | Males. | Females. | Wholly. | In part. | Over 20 years of age. | Under 20 years of age. | | | | | |
| 42 | 10 | 23 | 1,158 | | 116 | 147 | 125 | 450 | 385 | 180 | 70 |
| 39 | 23 | 10 | 1,150 | 65 | 167 | 135 | 117 | 551 | 257 | 100 | 71 |
| 20 | 9 | 11 | 869 | | 252 | 258 | 258 | 550 | 229 | 252 | 72 |
| 6 | | 6 | 116 | 101 | 23 | 52 | 52 | 77 | 60 | 50 | 73 |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | 50 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 20 | 50 | 27 | 27 | 74 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 2 | 4 | 263 | | 2 | 14 | 4 | 148 | 64 | 65 | 75 |
| | 9 | 7 | 383 | | 22 | 29 | 29 | 270 | 114 | | 76 |
| | | | 900 | 66 | 245 | | | 600 | | | 77 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 78 |
| 27 | 15 | 12 | 35 | 478 | 7 | 45 | 45 | 32 | 103 | 50 | 79 |
| 8 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 84 | 10 | 20 | 14 | 50 | 271 | | 80 |
| | | | 509 | 2,500 | 20 | 90 | 90 | 200 | 5,621 | | 81 |
| 33 | 14 | 19 | 1,038 | | 25 | 61 | 50 | 139 | 224 | 138 | 82 |
| 81 | 39 | 42 | 1,185 | 273 | 16 | 74 | 66 | 523 | 295 | 350 | 83 |
| 31 | 19 | 12 | 300 | 147 | 19 | 55 | 55 | 75 | 48 | 48 | 84 |
| 13 | 5 | 8 | 450 | 72 | 4 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 107 | 107 | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 86 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 87 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 251 | | 8 | 25 | 25 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 88 |
| 88 | 40 | 48 | 2,750 | 1,340 | 300 | 400 | 300 | 750 | 770 | 540 | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 90 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 91 |
| 25 | 12 | 13 | 400 | 210 | 60 | 140 | 110 | 400 | 180 | 70 | 92 |
| 20 | 11 | 9 | 480 | | 158 | 137 | 69 | 412 | 145 | 100 | 93 |
| 9 | 3 | 6 | 125 | 260 | 45 | 80 | 69 | 177 | 132 | 50 | 94 |
| 19 | 4 | 6 | 89 | 290 | 4 | 2 | | 40 | 35 | 35 | 95 |
| 5 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 75 | 8 | 4 | | 29 | 18 | | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 97 |
| 95 | 50 | 45 | 620 | 100 | 130 | 225 | 225 | 700 | 325 | 200 | 98 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | | | 400 | 404 | 50 | 150 | 100 | 402 | 100 | 75 | 101 |
| | | | 105 | 500 | 50 | 109 | 100 | 150 | 177 | 90 | 102 |
| 21 | 8 | 13 | 140 | 135 | 68 | 101 | 78 | 109 | 84 | 81 | 103 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 76 | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 76 | 11 | 11 | 104 |
| 61 | 28 | 33 | 450 | 2,043 | 250 | 350 | 350 | 635 | 680 | 250 | 105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 106 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 107 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 109 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 110 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 111 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 112 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 114 |
| 1 | 1 | | 47 | | 6 | 10 | 4 | 38 | 12 | | 115 |
| | | | 28 | | | 2 | 2 | 22 | 5 | | 116 |
| | | | 27 | | 0 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 5 | | 117 |
| 1 | 1 | | 23 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 4 | | 118 |
| | | | 50 | | 8 | 15 | 12 | 45 | 16 | | 119 |
| 1 | | 1 | 29 | | 3 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 6 | 70 | 120 |
| | | | 22 | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 6 | | 121 |
| 2 | 2 | | 29 | | 2 | 6 | 5 | 21 | 7 | | 122 |
| 3 | 3 | | 89 | | 10 | 10 | 8 | 64 | 23 | | 123 |
| 1 | 3 | | 30 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 3 | | 124 |
| | | | 835 | | 85 | 101 | 101 | 544 | 174 | 190 | 125 |
| 25 | 14 | 11 | 571 | | 63 | 70 | 59 | 340 | 110 | 70 | 126 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 127 |
| 20 | 10 | 10 | 500 | 490 | 150 | 200 | 150 | 600 | 105 | 80 | 128 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 129 |
| 17 | 10 | 7 | 300 | 130 | 9 | 37 | 30 | 94 | 63 | | 130 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 288 | | 34 | 45 | 36 | 60 | 49 | | 131 |
| 2 | | 2 | 63 | | 4 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 115 | 132 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 57 | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | | 133 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 80 | | | 14 | 14 | 10 | 15 | | 134 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 135 |
| 133 | 80 | 53 | 2,300 | 500 | 175 | 1,200 | 500 | 1,475 | 670 | 300 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 137 |
| 36 | 14 | 22 | 508 | 150 | 30 | 108 | 108 | 170 | 258 | 150 | 138 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 139 |
| 44 | 17 | 27 | 850 | 176 | 87 | 103 | 103 | 200 | 208 | 125 | 140 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 141 |
| | | | 1,364 | 3,810 | 450 | 1,800 | 720 | 2,250 | 1,110 | 585 | 142 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 143 |
| | | | 136 | 381 | 50 | 200 | 80 | 250 | 211 | 60 | 144 |
| 47 | 22 | 25 | 1,725 | | 114 | 110 | 108 | 244 | 362 | 200 | 145 |

The 31 tribes consist of the Toootona, Mequonnoodoon, Joshua, Cheteo, Coquille, Tillamook, Euchre, Klamath, Shasta Costu, Klokhat, Aisen, California, Umpqua, Nahlanadon, Sixes, Smith River, Gaitce Creek, Thachundon, Applegate, Nestucca, Port Oxford, Galapoya, Illinois, Shasta, Snake, Yaquina, Siletz Coos, Salmon River, Chinook, and Rogue River Indians.
d Moved to Northern Cheyennes, North Dakota, in 1891.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, MARITAL, VITAL, AND

| CIVILIZATION—continued. | | | | | | | | | | RELIGIOUS. | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Number of school-houses. | Value of school-houses. | Dwellings. | | | Number of Indian apprentices. | Approximate per cent of subsistence obtained by— | | | Number of missionaries. | Number of Indian church members. | Number of church buildings. | Value of church buildings. | |
| | | Number owned by Indians. | Built for Indians during year. | Occupied by Indians. | | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc. | Issue of government rations. | | | | | |
| 70 | 3 | a\$10,700 | 220 | b1 | 210 | 15 | 100 | | 2 | 100 | 1 | \$2,500 | |
| 71 | 2 | 10,500 | 103 | 94 | 103 | 17 | 95 | 5 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| 72 | 9 | c\$2,000 | 217 | c135 | 199 | 35 | 95 | 4 | 3 | 441 | 5 | 4,000 | |
| 73 | 2 | 275 | 40 | 41 | 27 | 1 | 95 | 5 | | 5 | | | |
| 74 | | | 16 | | 10 | | 80 | 20 | | 6 | | | |
| 75 | 2 | 2,970 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 50 | | | | | |
| 76 | | | 22 | | 22 | | 25 | 50 | | | | | |
| 77 | | | | | 28 | 2 | 33 | 25 | | | | | |
| 78 | | | | | | | | 42 | | | | | |
| 79 | 1 | 2,250 | 29 | | 29 | 1 | 10 | 10 | | 50 | | | |
| 80 | | | 80 | | 80 | 7 | 10 | 50 | | | | | |
| 81 | | | 250 | | 250 | 20 | 100 | 40 | | 2 | | | |
| 82 | 2 | 15,000 | 234 | | 238 | 5 | | 91 | | 2 | 340 | 3 | 2,000 |
| 83 | 5 | d12,800 | 252 | | 252 | | 65 | 10 | | 1 | 1,245 | 3 | 1,700 |
| 84 | 3 | 16,000 | 100 | | 100 | 2 | 80 | 5 | | 2 | 111 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 85 | 2 | | 110 | | 110 | 1 | 80 | 5 | | 1 | 125 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | 2 | | 70 | | 70 | 1 | 80 | 5 | | 1 | 50 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | 10 | 40,000 | 1,000 | 4 | 1,000 | 14 | 30 | | | 13 | 450 | 5 | 8,000 |
| 91 | | | | | | | | 70 | | | | | |
| 92 | 1 | 6,500 | 140 | | 140 | | 90 | 10 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 958 |
| 93 | 1 | 70,000 | 120 | | 123 | | 90 | 10 | | 3 | 93 | 2 | 2800 |
| 94 | 1 | f\$5,000 | 35 | | 35 | 1 | 25 | 10 | | 1 | 14 | 1 | 500 |
| 95 | | 200 | | | | | 50 | 50 | | 1 | | | |
| 96 | | | 0 | | 0 | | 90 | 10 | | 1 | 31 | 1 | 350 |
| 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98 | 5 | | 614 | | 614 | | 100 | | | 3 | 200 | 1 | 500 |
| 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 1 | 1,500 | | | 200 | 2 | 50 | 50 | | 2 | 20 | 1 | 800 |
| 101 | 1 | | 50 | | 50 | 6 | 100 | | | 2 | | 1 | 500 |
| 102 | 1 | h4,000 | 15 | | 15 | 2 | 50 | 50 | | | | | |
| 103 | | | 15 | | 15 | | 33 | | | 1 | | | |
| 104 | 4 | 17,075 | 84 | 20 | 84 | 0 | 10 | 5 | | | 15 | 2 | 1,000 |
| 105 | | | | | | | | 85 | | | | | |
| 106 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 107 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108 | 4 | | 104 | | 104 | 4 | 35 | 15 | | 4 | 183 | 4 | |
| 109 | | | | | | | | 50 | | | | | |
| 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 111 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 114 | | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 115 | | | 0 | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | | | 9 | | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| 118 | 2 | 3,000 | 10 | | 10 | 2 | 80 | | | 1 | 100 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 119 | | | 9 | | 9 | | | 20 | | | | | |
| 120 | | | 0 | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | | | 7 | | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | | | 16 | | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | | | 11 | | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | 3 | 6,800 | 180 | | 180 | | 75 | 20 | | 3 | 200 | 2 | 2,000 |
| 125 | 1 | 5,000 | 168 | | 168 | | 34 | 33 | | 2 | 107 | | |
| 126 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | 1 | 100 | 150 | | 150 | | 100 | | | 2 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| 128 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 131 | 2 | | 150 | | 150 | 4 | 67 | 33 | | 2 | 80 | 1 | 500 |
| 132 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 134 | 11 | 22,100 | 700 | ji | 704 | 8 | 50 | 7 | | 24 | 1,350 | 15 | 10,000 |
| 135 | 3 | 98,400 | 305 | | 305 | 15 | 50 | | | 6 | 219 | 4 | 2,500 |
| 136 | 3 | 4,700 | 315 | | 315 | 6 | 34 | | | 3 | 278 | 4 | 3,000 |
| 137 | | | | | | | | 60 | | | | | |
| 138 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 139 | 10 | k21,000 | 1,224 | | 1,228 | 30 | | 100 | | 40 | 2,500 | 11 | 11,000 |
| 140 | 5 | 12,700 | 430 | k162 | 180 | 7 | 50 | 25 | | 3 | 622 | 5 | 4,000 |

a Government and missions. b \$250. c \$40,500. d Government and others. e Value of 1 church. f Owned by Sac and Fox Indians.

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIANS, 1890—Continued.

| MARITAL. | | VITAL. | | | | CRIMINAL. | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Married. | Number of men living in polygamy. | Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during year. | Number suffering from acute or chronic diseases. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. | Number of Indians killed during the year. | | | Number of Indians punished. | | Number of whisky sellers prosecuted. | |
| | | | | | | By Indians. | By whites. | Suicides. | Number of whites killed by Indians. | By court of Indian offenses. | | By other methods. |
| 470 | 117 | 1,154 | 19 | 50 | 35 | | | | | | 2 | 70 |
| | 5 | 600 | 218 | 30 | 57 | | | | | | 5 | 71 |
| | 1 | | | 20 | 30 | | | | | | | 72 |
| 22 | | 50 | | 12 | 4 | | | | | | | 73 |
| | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | 82 | | | 6 | | | | | | | | 75 |
| | 85 | 285 | 33 | 14 | 16 | 1 | | | | | | 76 |
| | 13 | | | 63 | 35 | | | | | 2 | | 77 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 78 |
| 173 | 3 | 228 | | 27 | 8 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 79 |
| 281 | | 346 | | 17 | 11 | | | | | | | 80 |
| | 000 | | | 410 | 900 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 81 |
| 510 | 7 | 270 | | 37 | 45 | | | | | 50 | | 82 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 573 | 3 | | | 80 | 41 | | | | | 8 | | 83 |
| | 2 | 304 | 220 | 21 | 18 | | | | | | 9 | 84 |
| | | 210 | 80 | 15 | 14 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 86 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 87 |
| 63 | 2 | 125 | 50 | 10 | 12 | | | | | | | 88 |
| 1,754 | 37 | 1,946 | 118 | 208 | 213 | 1 | | 1 | | 61 | | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 91 |
| 229 | | 49 | 1 | 40 | 4 | | | | | | | 92 |
| 142 | | | | 20 | 18 | | | | | | 9 | 93 |
| 151 | 1 | 390 | 43 | 28 | 32 | | | | | | | 94 |
| 100 | | 40 | 31 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | 95 |
| 47 | | | | 10 | 9 | | | | | | | 96 |
| | 20 | 085 | | 103 | 88 | | | | | | | 97 |
| | 102 | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 98 |
| | 35 | 500 | 8 | 40 | 83 | | | | | | | 99 |
| | 5 | 358 | | 21 | 11 | | | | | 4 | | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 101 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 102 |
| | | 1,547 | 108 | 187 | 413 | | | | | | 2 | 103 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 104 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 106 |
| | 157 | 3,000 | | 222 | 180 | | | | | | | 107 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 109 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 110 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 111 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 112 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 114 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 115 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 |
| | | 309 | 7 | 6 | 17 | | | | | 8 | | 118 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 119 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 120 |
| 205 | 4 | 430 | | 13 | 25 | 3 | | | | 35 | | 121 |
| | 2 | 325 | 1531 | 25 | 50 | | | | | 16 | 2 | 122 |
| | | 674 | | 29 | 13 | | | | | 25 | 5 | 123 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 124 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 125 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 126 |
| 232 | | | | | | | | | | | | 127 |
| 134 | | | | | | | | | | | | 128 |
| 40 | | 800 | 800 | 28 | 22 | 1 | | | | 10 | | 129 |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | 130 |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | 131 |
| | 40 | 1,051 | 135 | 87 | 70 | | | | | 85 | | 132 |
| | 12 | 525 | 14 | 41 | 07 | | | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 133 |
| 446 | 12 | 540 | 30 | 32 | 43 | | | | | 4 | 2 | 134 |
| 502 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | 135 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 137 |
| 2,025 | | 4,216 | 3,034 | 108 | 259 | 1 | | 2 | | | 93 | 138 |
| 282 | | | | | | | | | | | | 139 |
| 626 | 7 | 565 | 48 | 61 | 07 | | | | | 9 | | 140 |

g By annuity 05 per cent.

h Owned by Otos Indians.

i 75 of these are acute diseases and 456 syphilitic.

j \$1,000.

k \$8,100.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, MARITAL, VITAL, AND

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | Reservation. | Tribe. | POPULATION. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 141 South Dakota | Rosebud | Rosebud | Brule Sioux No. 1, 1,288; Brule Sioux No. 2, 750; Loafer Sioux, 1,052; Waziahziah Sioux, 1,184; Two Kettle Sioux, 228; Northern Sioux, 167; mixed bloods, 762. | 5,381 | 2,640 | 2,735 |
| 142 do | Sisseton | Lake Traverse | Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux. | 1,522 | 767 | 755 |
| 143 Utah | Uintah and Ouray | Uintah Valley | White River Uto. | 308 | 204 | 104 |
| 144 do | do | do | Uintah Uto. | 435 | 230 | 205 |
| 145 do | do | Uncompahgre | Uncompahgre Uto. | 1,021 | 513 | 508 |
| 140 do | Navajo | Navajo | Navajo (a) | | | |
| 147 Washington | Colville | Spokane | Lower Spokane | 417 | 198 | 210 |
| 148 do | do | Colville | Lake Colville | 303 | 161 | 142 |
| 149 do | do | do | Colville | 247 | 132 | 115 |
| 150 do | do | do | do | 374 | 189 | 185 |
| 151 do | do | do | Okanagan | 443 | 240 | 203 |
| 152 do | do | do | Columbia (Chief Moses' band) | 148 | 69 | 79 |
| 153 do | do | do | Colville | 67 | 41 | 26 |
| 154 do | do | do | do | 300 | 158 | 142 |
| 155 do | do | do | do | 200 | 103 | 97 |
| 156 do | do | do | do | 170 | 90 | 80 |
| 157 do | do | do | do | 457 | 218 | 239 |
| 158 do | Neah Bay | Makah | Makah | | | |
| 159 do | Puyallup Consolidated | Quinalt | Quinalt (c) | 313 | 154 | 159 |
| 160 do | do | do | Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, Georgetown (consolidated). | | | |
| 161 do | do | Chehalis | Chehalis | 135 | 60 | 75 |
| do | Puyallup | Puyallup | Oyut, Humpulip, Hoquam, Montesano, Satsup, and Puyallup (consolidated). | 611 | 330 | 272 |
| 162 do | do | do | do | | | |
| 163 do | do | Nisqually | Nisqually | 94 | 47 | 47 |
| 164 do | do | Shoalwater | Shoalwater and Chehalis | | | |
| 165 do | do | Squakson Island | Squakson | 60 | 35 | 25 |
| 166 do | do | S'Kokomish | S'Kallam | 351 | 182 | 169 |
| 167 do | do | do | do | 191 | 93 | 98 |
| 168 do | do | do | S'Kokomish or Twano | | | |
| 169 do | do | Quillehute | Quillehute and Makah | | | |
| 170 do | Tulalip | Swinomish (Perry Island) | Swinomish | 227 | 113 | 114 |
| 171 do | do | Swinomish or Tulalip | Swinomish or Tulalip | 443 | 214 | 229 |
| 172 do | do | Port Madison | Madison | 144 | 68 | 76 |
| 173 do | do | Muckleshoot | Muckleshoot | 103 | 53 | 50 |
| 174 do | do | Lummi (Chah-choo-sen) | Lummi | 295 | 148 | 147 |
| 175 do | Yakima | Yakima | Yakima | 943 | 466 | 477 |
| do | do | do | Klickitat | 330 | 170 | 161 |
| do | do | do | Wasco | 150 | 62 | 88 |
| 176 Wisconsin | Green Bay | Oncida | Oncida (including homeless Indians) | 1,716 | 925 | 791 |
| 177 do | do | Stockbridge | Stockbridge | 110 | 61 | 49 |
| 178 do | do | Menomonee P. | Menomonee | 1,311 | 670 | 642 |
| 179 do | La Pointe | Red Cliff | Chippewa at Red Cliff | 403 | 188 | 215 |
| 180 do | do | Bad River | Chippewa at Bad River | 641 | 336 | 305 |
| 181 do | do | Lac Court d'Oreille | Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille | 1,224 | 590 | 634 |
| 182 do | do | Lac du Flambeau | Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau | 670 | 292 | 378 |
| 183 Wyoming | Shoshone | Wind River | Shoshone (Eastern band) | 910 | 442 | 474 |
| 184 do | do | do | Northern Arapaho | 885 | 442 | 443 |

a Statistics of Navajos in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and roaming placed under head of New Mexico.
 b Nominally attached to the Colville agency, near the Spokane reservation.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIANS, 1890—Continued.

| POPULATION—continued. | | | CIVILIZATION. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----|
| Children under 1 year of age. | | | Number who wear citizens' dress. | | Number of Indians who can read. | | Number of Indians under 20 who can write English. | Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation. | Number of Indian children of school age. | Number of Indian children for whom school accommodations are provided. | |
| Total. | Males. | Females. | Wholly. | In part. | Over 20 years of age. | Under 20 years of age. | | | | | |
| | | | 702 | 013 | 147 | 164 | 104 | 482 | 1,580 | 670 | 141 |
| 78 | 46 | 32 | 1,522 | | 434 | 283 | 224 | 720 | 325 | 235 | 142 |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 80 | 2 | | | 100 | 99 | | 143 |
| 11 | 6 | 5 | 40 | 100 | | 10 | 10 | 100 | 123 | 25 | 144 |
| 10 | 7 | 12 | | 1,021 | | | | 0 | 285 | | 145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 146 |
| 7 | 5 | 2 | 417 | | 8 | 1 | | 17 | 66 | | 147 |
| 1 | | 1 | 303 | | 2 | 5 | | 20 | 71 | 71 | 148 |
| 2 | 2 | | 247 | | | | | 25 | 44 | 44 | 149 |
| 8 | 2 | 6 | 374 | | 13 | 7 | | 40 | 60 | 69 | 150 |
| 0 | 6 | 3 | 443 | | | | | 11 | 66 | 40 | 151 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 148 | | 4 | 2 | | 9 | 11 | 11 | 152 |
| | | | 67 | | | | | | 10 | | 153 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 154 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 155 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 156 |
| 18 | 8 | 10 | 427 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 32 | 147 | 69 | 56 | 157 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 158 |
| 14 | 9 | 5 | 313 | | 20 | 28 | 28 | 90 | 32 | 30 | 159 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 160 |
| 12 | 1 | 11 | 135 | | 20 | 33 | 33 | 74 | 30 | 40 | 161 |
| 28 | 15 | 13 | 611 | | 66 | 93 | 93 | 262 | 144 | 100 | 162 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 163 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 94 | | 10 | 15 | 15 | 50 | 24 | | 164 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 165 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 60 | | | 9 | 9 | 16 | 12 | | 166 |
| | | | 351 | | | | | 133 | | | 167 |
| 7 | 4 | 6 | 191 | | 24 | 26 | 25 | 80 | 34 | 35 | 168 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 169 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 237 | | 13 | 21 | 21 | 180 | 42 | 42 | 170 |
| 10 | 8 | 2 | 343 | | 40 | 60 | 60 | 350 | 84 | 84 | 171 |
| 1 | | 1 | 144 | | 13 | 15 | 15 | 110 | 29 | 29 | 172 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 103 | | 3 | 10 | 10 | 80 | 27 | 27 | 173 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 205 | | 21 | 30 | 30 | 250 | 71 | 71 | 174 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 175 |
| 110 | 60 | 50 | 1,000 | 423 | 40 | 103 | 50 | 475 | 200 | 150 | 176 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 177 |
| 28 | 14 | 14 | 1,710 | | 600 | 858 | 809 | 1,500 | 600 | 400 | 178 |
| 3 | 3 | | 110 | | 58 | 34 | 34 | 110 | 34 | 40 | 179 |
| 35 | 18 | 17 | 1,311 | | 60 | 185 | 185 | 800 | 324 | 240 | 180 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 403 | | 100 | 150 | 50 | 302 | 128 | 45 | 181 |
| 17 | 0 | 8 | 611 | | 460 | 100 | 80 | 500 | 138 | 130 | 182 |
| 36 | 16 | 20 | 1,234 | | 50 | 190 | 75 | 350 | 311 | 176 | 183 |
| 15 | 11 | 4 | 670 | | 40 | 70 | 50 | 120 | 161 | 60 | 184 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 185 |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 75 | 100 | 12 | 53 | 20 | 70 | 195 | 75 | 186 |
| 9 | 5 | 4 | 100 | 150 | 13 | 80 | 80 | 110 | 250 | 200 | 187 |

e The Quillehutes were enumerated by the general census enumerator; they are citizens and taxed, and are only nominally under an agency.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, MARITAL, VITAL, AND

| CIVILIZATION--continued. | | | | | | | | RELIGIOUS. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Number of school-houses. | Value of school-houses. | Dwellings. | | | Number of Indian apprentices. | Approximate per cent of subsistence obtained by-- | | | Number of missionaries. | Number of Indian church members. | Number of church buildings. | Value of church buildings. | |
| | | Number owned by Indians. | Built for Indians during year. | Occupied by Indians. | | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc. | Issue of government rations. | | | | | |
| 141 | 15 | \$8,800 | 848 | | 848 | 11 | 25 | 5 | 70 | 6 | 2,500 | 8 | |
| 142 | 2 | 43,200 | 211 | 77 | 161 | 218 | 100 | | | 7 | 574 | 8 | \$7,575 |
| 143 | 1 | 2,000 | 7 | | 7 | | 50 | 10 | 40 | | | | |
| 144 | | | 18 | | 18 | 2 | 50 | 10 | 40 | | | | |
| 145 | | | 15 | a0 | 15 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 80 | | | | |
| 146 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 147 | | | 100 | | 100 | | 50 | 40 | 10 | 2 | 400 | 2 | 800 |
| 148 | 2 | | 40 | | 40 | | 50 | 50 | | | 303 | 1 | |
| 149 | 2 | | 35 | | 35 | | 60 | 40 | | | 217 | 1 | |
| 150 | 1 | | 00 | | 00 | | 60 | 40 | | | 300 | 1 | |
| 151 | 1 | 800 | 50 | | 50 | | 100 | | | | 50 | | |
| 152 | 1 | | 20 | b3 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 75 | | | | |
| 153 | | | 3 | | 3 | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 154 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 156 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 157 | 2 | 1,000 | 120 | | 120 | 10 | 25 | 75 | | | | | |
| 158 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 159 | 1 | 300 | 42 | | 42 | | 45 | 55 | | | | | |
| 160 | 1 | 350 | 20 | | 20 | 5 | 100 | | | 1 | 60 | | |
| 161 | 2 | 8,107 | 144 | | 144 | 6 | 100 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1,000 |
| 162 | | | 24 | | 24 | | 100 | | | 1 | | 2 | 800 |
| 163 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 75 | 25 | | 1 | | | |
| 165 | | | | | 103 | | 100 | | | 1 | 35 | 1 | |
| 166 | 1 | 000 | 57 | | 55 | | 75 | 25 | | 1 | 41 | | |
| 167 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 168 | | | 40 | | 40 | | 100 | | | 1 | 85 | 1 | 1,500 |
| 169 | 7 | 7,200 | 100 | c3 | 100 | 15 | 00 | 10 | | 1 | 175 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 170 | | | 40 | | 40 | | 00 | 10 | | 1 | 62 | 1 | 350 |
| 171 | | | 16 | | 16 | | 00 | 10 | | 1 | 20 | 1 | 200 |
| 172 | 1 | 250 | 50 | | 50 | | 00 | 10 | | 1 | 150 | 1 | 750 |
| 173 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 174 | 1 | 3,000 | 700 | d50 | 700 | 5 | 95 | 5 | | 2 | 300 | 2 | 5,000 |
| 175 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 177 | 1 | 500 | 21 | | 21 | 30 | 100 | | | | 300 | 3 | 17,300 |
| 178 | 2 | | 205 | | 205 | 13 | 100 | | | 1 | 21 | 1 | 600 |
| 179 | 1 | e300 | 30 | | 30 | | 100 | | | 2 | 668 | 3 | |
| 180 | 2 | | 120 | | 120 | | 40 | 20 | 40 | 1 | 250 | 1 | 800 |
| 181 | 2 | e950 | 200 | | 200 | | 95 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 420 | 2 | |
| 182 | 2 | e1,200 | 40 | | 40 | | 25 | 50 | 25 | 1 | 300 | 3 | |
| 183 | 1 | 7,000 | 58 | | 58 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 50 | | | 1 | 2,000 |
| 184 | 1 | 20,000 | 76 | | 76 | 3 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 2,000 |

a \$1,750.

b \$500.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIANS, 1890—Continued.

| MARITAL. | | VITAL. | | | | CRIMINAL. | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Married. | Number of men living in polygamy. | Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during year. | Number suffering from acute or chronic diseases. | Number of births. | Number of deaths. | Number of Indians killed during the year. | | | Number of Indians punished. | | Number of whisky sellers prosecuted. | |
| | | | | | | By Indians. | By whites. | Suicides. | Number of whites killed by Indians. | By court of Indian offenses. | | By other methods. |
| | 64 | 475 | | | | | | | | | | 141 |
| | 586 | 9 | 312 | | 78 | | | | | | | 142 |
| | | 3 | 600 | | 20 | | | | | | 20 | 143 |
| | | 7 | 125 | | 10 | | | | | | | 144 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 146 |
| | 210 | | 150 | | 60 | | | | | 20 | | 147 |
| | 151 | | 75 | | 10 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 148 |
| | 114 | | 20 | | 20 | | | | | | | 149 |
| | 187 | | 250 | | 50 | | | | | | | 150 |
| | 222 | | 200 | | 50 | | | | | | | 151 |
| | 70 | 1 | 100 | | 12 | | | | | | | 152 |
| | 21 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 153 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 154 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 155 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 156 |
| | 210 | | 150 | | 8 | | | | | 12 | | 157 |
| | 146 | | | | 14 | | | | | | | 158 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 159 |
| | 58 | | | | 12 | | | | | 5 | | 160 |
| | 264 | | 381 | | 157 | | | | | 70 | | 161 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 162 |
| | 48 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 163 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 164 |
| | 25 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 165 |
| | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | 166 |
| | 100 | | 155 | | 10 | | | | | 12 | | 167 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 168 |
| | 110 | | 45 | | 15 | | 1 | | | 16 | | 169 |
| | 204 | | 325 | | 32 | | | | | 20 | | 170 |
| | 90 | | 30 | | 10 | | | | | | | 171 |
| | 62 | | 20 | | 5 | | | | | 5 | | 172 |
| | 160 | | 90 | | 12 | | | | | 15 | | 173 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 174 |
| | 712 | | | | 10 | | 1 | | | | | 175 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 176 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 177 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 178 |
| | 41 | | 20 | | 28 | | | | | | | 179 |
| | 562 | | 600 | | 4 | | | | | | | 180 |
| | 170 | | | | 35 | | | | | | | 181 |
| | 336 | | | | 6 | | | | | | | 182 |
| | 376 | | 600 | | 30 | | 1 | | | | | 183 |
| | 298 | | | | 73 | | | | | | | 184 |
| | | 1 | | | 37 | | | | | | | 185 |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 186 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 187 |
| | 18 | | 250 | | 28 | | | | | | | 188 |
| | 31 | | 625 | | 37 | | | | | 8 | | 189 |

c \$750.

d \$5,000.

e Government.

| | STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | Reservation. | Tribe. | AGENCY BUILDINGS. | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | | | Number. | Kind. | Value. |
| 1 | Arizona | Colorado River | Colorado River | Mohave | 2 | Adobe | \$8,000 |
| 2 | do | (None) | Hualapai | Hualapai (roaming) | | | |
| 3 | do | Pha | Salt River | Pima | | | |
| 4 | do | do | do | Maricopa | | | |
| 5 | do | do | Gila River | Pima | 7 | Adobe | 20,000 |
| 6 | do | do | Papago | Papago | | | |
| 7 | do | do | do | Papago (roaming) | | | |
| 8 | do | do | Gila Bend | Papago | | | |
| 9 | do | San Carlos | White Mountain | Cayotero | | | |
| 10 | do | do | do | San Carlos | | | |
| 11 | do | do | do | Tonto | | | |
| 12 | do | do | do | White Mountain Apache | 8 | 4 adobe, 4 wooden | 15,400 |
| 13 | do | do | Mohave (White Mountain) | Mohave | | | |
| 14 | do | do | Yuma (White Mountain) | Yuma | | | |
| 15 | do | do | White Mountain | White Mountain Apache at Fort Apache | | | |
| 16 | do | Navajo | Navajo | Navajo (d) | | | |
| 17 | do | Navajo (New Mexico) | Moqui Pueblo | Moqui Pueblo (7 villages) | | | |
| 18 | do | (None) | Supai | Roaming Indians | | | |
| 19 | California | Mission-Tule Consolidated | Hoopa Valley | Hoopa | 10 | | 10,000 |
| 20 | do | do | Klamath River | Klamath | | | |
| 21 | do | do | Mission (19) | Mission, including Cabezone's band and band of Desert Indians | | | |
| 22 | do | do | Tule River | Tule | 4 | | 1,100 |
| 23 | do | do | Yuma | Yuma | | | |
| 24 | do | Round Valley | Round Valley | Various small tribes | 27 | | 2,700 |
| 25 | Colorado | Southern Ute | Ute | Ute | 17 | | 4,220 |
| 26 | Idaho | Fort Hall | Fort Hall | Bannock | 10 | Frame and log | 5,000 |
| 27 | do | do | do | Shoshone | | | |
| 28 | do | Lemhi | Lemhi | Bannock, Shoshone, and Sheepsteer | 10 | | 3,000 |
| 29 | do | Nez Perce | Lapwai | Nez Perce | 33 | | 24,000 |
| 30 | do | Colville (Washington) | Coeur d'Alene | Coeur d'Alene | | | |
| 31 | Indian territory | Quapaw | Eastern Shawnee | Eastern Shawnee | | | |
| 32 | do | do | Miam | Miam | 4 | | 5,000 |
| 33 | do | do | Modoc | Modoc | 0 | Frame | 5,000 |
| 34 | do | do | Ottawa | Ottawa | | | |
| 35 | do | do | Peoria | Peoria | | | |
| 36 | do | do | Quapaw | Quapaw | | | |
| 37 | do | do | Seneca and Cayuga | Seneca | | | |
| 38 | do | do | do | Cayuga | | | |
| 39 | do | do | Wyandotte | Wyandotte | | | |
| 40 | Iowa | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox | 1 | Frame | 700 |
| 41 | Kansas | Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha | Pottawatomie | Pottawatomie (Prairie band) | 4 | | 800 |
| 42 | do | do | Kickapoo | Kickapoo | 1 | | |
| 43 | do | do | Chippewa and Munsee | Chippewa and Munsee | | | |
| 44 | do | do | Iowa | Iowa | 0 | | |
| 45 | Minnesota | White Earth Consolidated | White Earth | Mississippi Chippewa | | | |
| 46 | do | do | do | Otter Tail Billager Chippewa | 12 | | 5,000 |
| 47 | do | do | do | Pembina Chippewa | | | |
| 48 | do | do | do | Gull Lake band | | | |
| 49 | do | do | Leech Lake | Pillager Chippewa | | | |
| 50 | do | do | do | Winnabagoshish | 4 | | 500 |
| 51 | do | do | do | Pillager Chippewa of Cass Lake | | | |
| 52 | do | do | do | Pillager Chippewa of Leech Lake | | | |
| 53 | do | do | Red Lake | Red Lake Chippewa | | | |
| 54 | do | do | do | Pembina Chippewa | | | |
| 55 | do | do | Mille Lac | Mille Lac and Snake River Chippewa | | | |
| 56 | do | do | Winnabagoshish | White Oak Point Chippewa | | | |
| 57 | do | La Pointe (Wisconsin) | Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac Chippewa | 1 | | 425 |
| 58 | do | do | Grand Portage (Pigeon River) | Grand Portage Chippewa | 2 | | 100 |
| 59 | do | do | Boise Fort (Vermillion Lake) | Boise Fort and Vermillion Lake Chippewa | 4 | | 1,575 |
| 60 | do | do | Deer Creek | Chippewa (Boise Fort band) | | | |
| 61 | do | do | Vermillion Lake | Chippewa (Boise Fort band) | | | |
| 62 | Montann | Blackfoot | Blackfoot | Piegan | 10 | Log | 1,500 |
| 63 | do | Crow | Crow | Crow | 33 | | 20,011 |
| 64 | do | Flathead | Jacko | Pend d'Oreille | | | |
| 65 | do | do | do | Kootenai | | | |
| 66 | do | do | do | Flathead | 10 | Frame | 6,100 |
| 67 | do | do | do | Carlos band | | | |
| 68 | do | do | do | Bitter Root Flathead | | | |
| 69 | do | do | do | Lower Kalispel | | | |
| 70 | do | Fort Belknap | Fort Belknap | Assinaboine | 17 | | 37,000 |
| 71 | do | do | do | Gros Ventre | | | |
| 72 | do | Fort Peck | Fort Peck | Yankton Sioux | 33 | Frame and log | 7,450 |
| 73 | do | do | do | Assinaboine | | | |
| 74 | do | Tongue River | Northern Chryenne | Northern Chryenne | 10 | do | 4,000 |
| 75 | Nebraska | Omaha and Winnebago | Omaha | Omaha | | | |
| 76 | do | do | Winnebago | Winnebago | 31 | Frame and log | 28,520 |
| 77 | do | Santee | Niobrara | Santee Sioux | 32 | | 15,000 |
| 78 | do | do | Ponca | Ponca of Dakota | 5 | | 2,870 |
| 79 | do | Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha (Kansas) | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox of Missouri | | | |

a The statistics of tribes are given in some cases in full and in others partially, as it was impossible to get full returns for all tribes.
 b The original areas of reservations are given in many cases; some of the reservations are now remnants.
 c Includes 2 gristmills and 1 sawmill, valued at \$18,000.
 d See Navajo, New Mexico, for statistics.

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR, 1890. (a)

| BELONGING TO AGENCY. | | LANDS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----|
| Value of furniture. | Value of vehicles, farming implements, and tools. | Number of acres in reservations. (b) | Acres of reservation tillable. | Number of acres which can be irrigated. | Acres fit only for grazing. | Acres cultivated (including allotted) during the year— | | Acres broken during the year— | | Fence.. | | | |
| | | | | | | By government. | By Indians. | By government. | By Indians. | Number of acres under. | Rods of, made during the year. | | |
| \$300 | | 300,800 | 2,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 2 | 1,000 | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| | | 730,880 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | | 40,720 | | 5,000 | 41,720 | | 6,800 | | 500 | 6,000 | | 3 | |
| 2,200 | \$915 | 357,120 | | 50,000 | 307,120 | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | | 70,080 | | 10,000 | 60,080 | | 500 | | 400 | 14,000 | 7,760 | 5 | |
| | | 22,391 | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| 2,500 | \$25,100 | 2,528,000 | | 10,000 | 2,518,000 | 75 | 4,000 | | 100 | 3,075 | 280 | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | | 2,472,320 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | |
| | | 38,400 | | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| 500 | 1,000 | 80,572 | 2,500 | | | 100 | 900 | | | 1,500 | 450 | 13 | |
| | | 25,000 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| 50 | 200 | 182,315 | | 7,000 | 8,000 | | 4,000 | | 500 | 3,000 | 1,705 | 15 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | |
| 25 | 50 | 48,551 | 205 | | 15,000 | 20 | 125 | | 10 | 1,000 | 100 | 17 | |
| 2,000 | | 45,880 | | 10,000 | 20,000 | | 1,000 | | | | | 18 | |
| | 1,520 | 102,118 | 5,000 | | 87,000 | 200 | 175 | | | 2,000 | | 19 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| 150 | 1,200 | 1,004,400 | | 278,000 | 800,000 | | 600 | | | 500 | | 21 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | |
| 250 | 400 | 804,270 | | 190,000 | 475,000 | 10 | 500 | | 50 | 1,000 | 300 | 23 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | |
| 1,400 | 1,000 | 64,000 | | 8,000 | 40,000 | 12 | 271 | | 174 | 650 | 250 | 25 | |
| 2,075 | 2,535 | 740,051 | 400,000 | | 346,051 | 85 | 6,000 | | 200 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 26 | |
| | | 508,500 | 300,000 | | | | 7,500 | | 500 | 20,000 | 4,000 | 27 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| | | 11,048 | 9,000 | | 4,018 | | 3,500 | | 200 | 12,000 | | 29 | |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | | 300 | 14,000 | 7,854 | 30 | |
| | 500 | 4,040 | 3,000 | | 1,040 | | 410 | | 10 | 540 | 240 | 31 | |
| | | 14,800 | 12,000 | | 2,800 | | 3,000 | | 500 | 6,500 | 5,000 | 32 | |
| | | 76,851 | 500 | | 5,000 | | 7,500 | | 300 | 18,000 | 21,000 | 33 | |
| | | 50,085 | 50,000 | | 0,000 | 150 | 2,275 | | 405 | 12,000 | 24,000 | 34 | |
| | | 51,058 | 14,000 | | 7,000 | | 0,000 | | 500 | 0,000 | 14,000 | 35 | |
| | | 21,400 | 10,000 | | 7,000 | | 4,750 | | 250 | 6,250 | 7,840 | 36 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | |
| | | 91,258 | 900 | | 358 | | 150 | | 25 | 1,300 | | 38 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 | |
| 200 | | 77,358 | 30,100 | | 40,458 | 78 | 4,000 | | 350 | 8,200 | 2,000 | 40 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | |
| | | 20,273 | 10,000 | | 3,137 | 50 | 2,020 | | 300 | 7,000 | 2,000 | 42 | |
| | | 4,365 | 1,000 | | 305 | | 1,000 | | 20 | 3,800 | 400 | 43 | |
| 100 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 0,000 | 50 | 4,500 | | 200 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 44 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 45 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 | |
| 500 | | 703,512 | | | | 24 | 7,542 | | | 11,448 | 7,540 | 47 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| 20 | | 94,440 | | | | 5 | 350 | | 5 | 100 | 100 | 51 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 | |
| | | 800,000 | | | | 4 | 1,085 | | 20 | 4,500 | 600 | 53 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 54 | |
| | | 61,014 | | | | | | | | | | 55 | |
| | | 320,000 | | | | | | | | | | 56 | |
| 100 | | 702,340 | 30,000 | | 5,000 | | 400 | | 60 | 120 | 80 | 57 | |
| 20 | | 51,840 | 100 | | 45,000 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 58 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 59 | |
| 50 | | 107,509 | 200 | | 0,000 | | 200 | | 20 | 20 | 100 | 60 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | |
| | | 23,040 | | | | | | | | | | 62 | |
| | | 1,080 | | | | | | | | | | 63 | |
| 250 | \$1,108 | 1,760,000 | | 220,000 | 1,540,000 | 60 | 300 | | 100 | 1,250 | 1,100 | 64 | |
| 500 | 100,000 | 4,712,060 | 470,000 | | 4,000,000 | 60 | 1,800 | | 70 | 10,000 | 1,400 | 65 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | |
| 100 | \$5,200 | 1,433,000 | 30,000 | 400,000 | 50,000 | | 9,000 | | 500 | 10,000 | 1,200 | 67 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 68 | |
| 785 | \$3,717 | 537,000 | 40,000 | | 497,000 | 20 | 780 | | 220 | 800 | 8,700 | 69 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 | |
| 500 | 1,410 | 1,776,000 | 426,000 | | 1,275,000 | 30 | 000 | | 125 | 3,000 | 2,200 | 71 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 72 | |
| 200 | | 371,200 | | 32,000 | 210,000 | | 100 | | 50 | 100 | | 73 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 74 | |
| | | 105,191 | | 60,000 | 5,000 | 35 | 6,420 | | 25 | 1,760 | 30,000 | 500 | 75 |
| | | 214,012 | | | 6,300 | 85 | 4,150 | | | 955 | 27,000 | 11,000 | 76 |
| | | 921,131 | | | | | 8,901 | | | 28 | 3,014 | | 77 |
| | | 990,000 | 98,000 | | | | 445 | | | 96 | 1,015 | | 78 |
| | | 8,013 | 0,000 | | 2,013 | | 5,000 | | 100 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 79 | |

a On Peoria reservation.
 f Not including 43,450 acres allotted.
 g Agent states area as 1,452 acres.
 y Not including 7,775 acres allotted.

f Includes 1 sawmill, valued at \$600.
 j Includes engine and boiler, sawmill, and gristmill, valued at \$1,500.
 k Not including 77,154 acres allotted.

l Not including 94,312 acres allotted.
 m Not including 32,870 acres set aside as homesteads, and 98,008 acres allotted.
 n All allotted.

LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR, 1890—Continued.

| CROPS RAISED DURING THE YEAR—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|------------------|----------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|-----|----|
| By government—Continued. | | | | By Indians. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pumpkins. | | Hay. | | Wheat. | | Oats and barley. | | Corn. | | Vegetables. | | Melons. | | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | |
| | | | | 400 | \$900 | | | 100 | \$180 | 100 | \$50 | 10,000 | \$1,000 | 1 | | |
| | | | | 90,000 | 48,000 | 24,000 | \$12,800 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,180 | 2,400 | 21,000 | 1,050 | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | 6,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,600 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 200 | 20 | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| | | | | 12,384 | 10,070 | 13,140 | 11,223 | 10,288 | 11,223 | | | | | 11 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | |
| | 160 | \$8 | | 1,250 | 900 | 900 | 250 | 160 | 80 | 190 | 90 | 1,300 | 130 | 19 | | |
| | | | | 2,500 | 1,250 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 200 | 100 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 20,000 | 1,000 | 20 | | |
| | | | | 400 | 280 | 40 | 24 | | | 30 | 30 | 2,000 | 100 | 21 | | |
| | | | 000 | \$2,400 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 800 | 400 | 300 | 2,000 | 1,025 | 8,000 | 800 | 22 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | | |
| | | | | 20 | 100 | 7,000 | 5,760 | | | 1,240 | 710 | 2,000 | 200 | 26 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | |
| | | | | 112 | 1,030 | 25,000 | 12,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 23,000 | 8,500 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 29 | | |
| | | | | | | 7,000 | 4,550 | 100 | 50 | 1,020 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 500 | 30 | | |
| | | | | | | 080 | 520 | 400 | 200 | 1,235 | 800 | 000 | 50 | 31 | | |
| | | | | | | 3,000 | 1,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 | 40,000 | 4,135 | 2,150 | | 32 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 100 | 30 | 800 | 535 | 255 | 700 | 21 | 33 | |
| | | | | | | 000 | 400 | 200 | 50 | 18,000 | 998 | 410 | | | 34 | |
| | | | | | | | | 20,000 | 4,000 | 530 | 250 | | | | 35 | |
| | 300 | 10 | 50 | 500 | | | | 2,000 | 400 | 1,550 | 810 | 1,000 | 40 | 36 | | |
| | | | | | | 10,000 | 7,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 25,000 | 12,000 | 7,250 | 2,250 | 37 | | |
| | | | | 40 | 400 | 2,230 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 200 | 5,298 | 2,760 | | 3,000 | 300 | 38 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,500 | 605 | 2,025 | 1,207 | 200 | 25 | 40 |
| | | | | 60 | 300 | 400 | 400 | | | 41,500 | 19,830 | 1,150 | 830 | 500 | 50 | 41 |
| | 80 | 8 | 50 | 200 | 860 | 860 | 700 | 210 | 33,000 | 11,550 | 1,385 | 1,220 | 600 | 60 | 42 | |
| | | | | | | | 700 | 175 | 10,320 | 3,340 | 303 | 340 | 1,000 | 100 | 43 | |
| | | | | 25 | 125 | 8,000 | 8,000 | | 70,000 | 23,000 | 1,440 | 040 | 1,000 | 100 | 44 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| | | | | 80 | 400 | 83,340 | 80,000 | 42,720 | 10,080 | 3,500 | 1,200 | 14,310 | 7,000 | 400 | 50 | 46 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| | | | | 35 | 105 | | | | | 600 | 300 | 1,275 | 275 | | | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 51 |
| | | | | 30 | 120 | | | | | 5,500 | 2,700 | 3,950 | 700 | | | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 54 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 56 |
| | | | | | | | | 300 | 120 | | | | | | | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | 20 | 15 | 835 | 3,685 | 300 | 00 | | | 58 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 128 | 05 | | | | | 59 |
| | | | | | | 150 | 90 | 100 | 120 | 5,550 | 3,000 | | | | | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| | | | | 200 | 2,000 | | | 150 | 105 | | | | | | | 63 |
| | | | | | | 52 | 30 | 311 | 326 | 250 | 150 | 1,450 | 1,821 | 1,110 | 111 | 64 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| | | | | 10 | 100 | 3,790 | 4,395 | 12,750 | 3,825 | | | 0,600 | 3,860 | 600 | 80 | 66 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 |
| | | | | | | 90 | 45 | 50 | 18 | | | 41 | 50 | | | 68 |
| | | | | 40 | 120 | 1,500 | 750 | 1,420 | 488 | 100 | 75 | 2,112 | 1,331 | 1,060 | 50 | 69 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 |
| | | | | 225 | 1,125 | | | | | 300 | 250 | 200 | 200 | | | 71 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | | | | | | 7,467 | 3,780 | 3,040 | 400 | 110,050 | 20,000 | 4,745 | 2,854 | 4,020 | 231 | 75 |
| | | | | | | 2,630 | 1,578 | 1,350 | 270 | 52,760 | 10,552 | 1,008 | 674 | | | 76 |
| | | | | | | 5,555 | 3,215 | 8,930 | 1,730 | 35,140 | 7,028 | 5,060 | 2,940 | | | 77 |
| | | | | | | 1,681 | 1,008 | 675 | 130 | 9,337 | 1,805 | 1,234 | 502 | 3,375 | 38 | 78 |
| | | | | | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | 87,500 | 20,000 | 380 | 271 | 200 | 100 | 79 |

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIAN

| | CROPS RAISED DURING THE YEAR—
continued. | | | | MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF INDIAN LABOR. | | | | | | STOCK. | | | | |
|----|---|--------|-------|---------|---|---|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------|--|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | By Indians—Continued. | | | | Pounds
of butter
made. | Thousand
feet of
lumber
sawed. | Thousand
feet of
timber
marketed
by Indians. | Cords of
wood cut. | Freight transported
by Indians with
their own teams. | | Value of
products
of Indian
labor sold. | Owned by government. | | | |
| | Pumpkins. | | Hay. | | | | | | Thousand
pounds. | Amount
earned. | | Horses and mules. | | Cattle. | |
| | Number. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | | | | | | | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| 1 | 5,000 | \$500 | 50 | \$1,250 | | | 500 | | | \$1,967 | 6 | \$420 | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 13,000 | 1,150 | 150 | 1,200 | | | 500 | 64 | \$145 | 39,921 | 7 | 700 | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 1,400 | | | 1,200 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | 730 | 10,720 | | 75 | 2,900 | 262 | 627 | 38,568 | 17 | 1,540 | 115 | \$2,905 | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 1,200 | 60 | 200 | 2,000 | | 220 | 15 | 20 | | 1,120 | 21 | 1,500 | 1 | 50 | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 10,000 | 100 | 100 | 500 | | 200 | | | | 5,000 | 3 | 300 | | | |
| 22 | 1,000 | 5 | 40 | 200 | | | | | | 300 | 6 | 400 | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | 100 | | | 3 | 220 | | | |
| 24 | 9,100 | 940 | 235 | 940 | | | | | | | 109 | 6,700 | 349 | 3,490 | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | 125 | | 282 | 7 | 1,335 | 99 | 1,200 | |
| 26 | | | 2,000 | 10,000 | | | | | | 20,450 | 5 | 350 | 2 | 50 | |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | 40 | 400 | | | 40 | 40 | 30 | 300 | 7 | 400 | 25 | 300 | |
| 29 | | | 4,000 | 40,000 | | 150 | 40 | 400 | 134 | 402 | 4 | 160 | 150 | 2,250 | |
| 30 | 300 | 45 | 1,400 | 16,800 | | | | | | 23,000 | | | | | |
| 31 | 800 | 80 | 600 | 6,000 | 400 | 30 | | | | 3,510 | | | | | |
| 32 | | | 1,824 | 18,240 | 375 | 24 | | 350 | | 5,450 | | | | | |
| 33 | 500 | 12 | 400 | 1,000 | 580 | | | 250 | 10 | 20 | 31 | 1,020 | 2 | 20 | |
| 34 | | | 1,250 | 2,500 | 400 | | | 375 | | 7,000 | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | | 3,000 | | | | | |
| 36 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 1,500 | | | 1,000 | | 2,500 | 8 | 400 | 19 | 380 | |
| 37 | | | 700 | 1,400 | 3,000 | 60 | | | | 7,485 | | | | | |
| 38 | | | 225 | 500 | 3,000 | 10 | 10 | 127 | | 18,760 | 4 | 350 | 10 | 200 | |
| 39 | 589 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 5,000 | 250 | 10 | 50 | 50 | | | | | 50 | | | | | |
| 41 | 5,000 | 500 | 2,500 | 12,500 | 500 | | | 150 | | 12,000 | 6 | 400 | 47 | 1,000 | |
| 42 | 2,000 | 200 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 200 | | | | | 6,000 | 3 | 180 | 53 | 1,000 | |
| 43 | 500 | 50 | 211 | 1,055 | 3,210 | | | 350 | | 5,000 | | | | | |
| 44 | 2,500 | 250 | 1,500 | 7,500 | 500 | | | 300 | | 7,000 | 4 | 240 | 17 | 340 | |
| 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | 602 | 60 | 5,417 | 27,085 | 3,250 | | 8,063 | 1,370 | 242 | 604 | 6 | 600 | 25 | 750 | |
| 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | | | 350 | 1,050 | | | | 400 | 90 | 1,125 | 2 | 250 | 6 | 240 | |
| 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | | | 700 | 2,800 | | | 1,560 | 4,000 | 46 | 600 | | | 12 | 150 | |
| 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | 600 | 60 | | | 1,000 | | 400 | 100 | 70 | 200 | | 8,000 | | | |
| 58 | | | 50 | 600 | | | | 200 | | 600 | | | | | |
| 59 | 200 | 40 | 12 | 144 | | | | 40 | | 4,000 | 1 | 100 | | | |
| 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | | | 100 | 1,000 | | | | 100 | 180 | 2,250 | 16 | 1,500 | 675 | 10,500 | |
| 63 | 1,200 | 48 | 700 | 7,000 | 440 | | | 540 | 891 | 3,705 | 44 | 2,925 | 1,120 | 11,200 | |
| 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | 470 | 25 | 2,000 | 20,000 | 3,000 | 455 | | 1,600 | 100 | 150 | 6 | 500 | | | |
| 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | 730 | 15 | 532 | 1,596 | | | | 25 | 100 | 1,019 | 18 | 2,198 | | | |
| 72 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | | | 700 | 3,500 | | 75 | | 2,200 | 500 | 1,000 | 17 | 2,150 | 18 | 600 | |
| 74 | 400 | 40 | 70 | 1,050 | | | | | 222 | 1,674 | 20 | 1,500 | | | |
| 75 | 7,500 | 375 | 3,570 | 5,060 | 3,000 | | | 150 | 46 | 80 | | 19,790 | | | |
| 76 | | | 693 | 2,079 | 325 | 103 | 20 | 633 | 75 | 288 | | 12,113 | 3 | 120 | |
| 77 | | | 1,926 | 3,800 | 100 | | | 350 | 192 | 288 | | 8,466 | 16 | 320 | |
| 78 | 2,025 | 20 | 400 | 800 | 685 | | | 130 | 24 | 25 | | 3,500 | | | |
| 79 | 500 | 50 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 200 | | | | | 12,000 | | | | | |

a Includes 137 burros, valued at \$1,370.

LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR, 1890—Continued.

| STOCK—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Owned by government—Continued. | | | | | | | | Owned by Indians. | | | | | | | |
| Swine. | | Sheep. | | Domestic fowls. | | Horses and mules. | | Cattle. | | Swine. | | Sheep. | | Domestic fowls. | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | 62 | \$1,220 | | | | | | | 430 | \$86 |
| | | | | | | 2,700 | 39,500 | 1,650 | \$17,000 | 50 | \$250 | | | 3,500 | 700 |
| | | | | | | 300 | 3,000 | 150 | 1,500 | | | | | 100 | 25 |
| | | | | | | 3,455 | 140,100 | 2,836 | 48,212 | | | 139 | \$278 | 1,152 | 460 |
| | | | | | | 148 | 8,650 | 110 | 2,000 | 80 | 400 | | | 1,000 | 250 |
| | | | | | | 1,211 | 24,220 | 1,500 | 15,000 | 300 | 600 | 75 | 150 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| | | | | 40 | \$10 | 168 | 3,525 | 46 | 460 | 133 | 266 | 234 | 468 | 300 | 75 |
| | | | | | | 120 | 2,500 | 60 | 500 | | | | | 200 | 50 |
| | | | | | | 133 | 3,345 | 150 | 1,500 | 450 | 1,350 | | | 700 | 175 |
| | | | | | | 6,050 | 120,750 | 506 | 7,500 | | | 64,000 | 8,000 | 24 | 12 |
| | | | | | | 3,000 | 45,000 | 400 | 8,000 | | | | | 200 | 50 |
| | | | | | | 3,001 | 45,030 | 12 | 144 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 15,020 | 150,600 | 7,500 | 125,000 | 500 | 2,500 | 25 | 60 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| | | | | | | 1,202 | 12,000 | 400 | 12,000 | 400 | 4,000 | | | 500 | 250 |
| | | | | | | 83 | 4,150 | 69 | 1,170 | 300 | 1,500 | | | 700 | 175 |
| | | | | | | 232 | 11,600 | 728 | 12,370 | 960 | 4,800 | | | 2,225 | 556 |
| | | | | | | 39 | 1,950 | 66 | 660 | 128 | 374 | | | 470 | 47 |
| | | | | | | 54 | 2,210 | 150 | 1,500 | 279 | 558 | | | 300 | 30 |
| | | | | | | 115 | 11,000 | 600 | 10,200 | 500 | 2,500 | | | 3,000 | 750 |
| 20 | \$100 | | | 12 | 4 | 110 | 10,500 | 180 | 2,720 | 181 | 905 | | | 2,000 | 500 |
| | | | | | | 234 | 7,420 | 375 | 3,750 | 728 | 2,184 | | | 2,500 | 250 |
| 15 | 75 | | | | | 273 | 8,730 | 1,028 | 10,028 | 697 | 2,788 | 123 | 246 | 2,875 | 700 |
| | | | | | | 600 | 1,500 | 1 | 25 | | | | | 400 | 75 |
| 21 | 85 | | | | | 2,712 | 81,840 | 2,650 | 40,000 | 400 | 1,600 | | | 1,400 | 350 |
| 28 | 140 | | | | | 204 | 955 | 80 | 1,600 | 225 | 1,125 | | | 1,200 | 400 |
| | | | | | | 52 | 1,660 | 237 | 4,000 | 126 | 500 | | | 2,580 | 640 |
| 17 | 60 | | | | | 280 | 8,700 | 650 | 9,500 | 150 | 600 | | | 2,000 | 500 |
| | | | | | | 536 | 16,000 | 1,375 | 20,600 | 980 | 3,920 | 313 | 626 | 2,907 | 725 |
| | | | | | | 77 | 2,450 | 25 | 250 | | | | | 50 | 13 |
| | | | | | | 62 | 3,500 | 173 | 1,730 | 269 | 1,345 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 15 | 1,500 | 30 | 300 | 4 | 40 | | | 400 | 200 |
| | | | | | | 3 | 450 | 8 | 240 | 3 | 30 | | | 70 | 35 |
| | | | | | | 15 | 1,500 | 8 | 320 | 4 | 40 | | | 50 | 25 |
| | | | | | | 8 | 72 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 16 | 8 | 1,877 | 25,100 | 843 | 12,645 | | | | | 70 | 39 |
| | | | | | | 5,210 | 100,834 | 3,500 | 35,000 | | | | | 410 | 41 |
| | | | | | | 5,227 | 52,900 | 10,490 | 209,800 | 1,300 | 6,000 | | | 5,000 | 1,200 |
| | | | | | | 1,130 | 16,950 | 260 | 5,200 | | | | | 166 | 41 |
| | | | | | | 711 | 14,210 | 375 | 9,375 | | | 706 | 2,118 | 600 | 150 |
| | | | | | | 1,510 | 22,750 | | | | | | | 200 | 40 |
| | | | | 60 | 15 | 842 | 63,100 | 638 | 19,140 | 725 | 2,175 | | | 2,784 | 696 |
| | | | | 50 | 10 | 322 | 13,350 | 462 | 9,240 | 261 | 1,100 | | | 630 | 165 |
| 20 | 100 | | | | | 460 | 18,400 | 280 | 2,800 | 233 | 2,330 | | | 2,298 | 230 |
| | | | | | | 129 | 10,320 | 308 | 15,500 | 177 | 1,000 | | | 1,275 | 25 |
| | | | | | | 240 | 7,600 | 400 | 7,500 | 225 | 1,000 | | | 250 | 60 |

b Including goats.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIAN

| | STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | Reservation. | Tribe. | AGENCY BUILDINGS. | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|---------|----|--|-------|
| | | | | | Number. | Kind. | Value. | | | |
| 80 | Nevada | Western Shoshone | Duck Valley | Piute | 5 | Adobe, log, and frame. | \$5,200 | | | |
| 81 | do | do | do | Western Shoshone | | | | | | |
| 82 | do | Nevada | Pyramid Lake | Piute | | | | | | |
| 83 | do | do | Walker River | do | | | | | | |
| 84 | do | do | Moapa River | Piute (roaming) | | | | | | |
| 85 | New Mexico | Mescalero | Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton) | Mescalero Apache and Lipans | 19 | do | 8,010 | | | |
| 86 | do | Southern Ute (Colorado) | Jicarilla Apache | Jicarilla Apache | 10 | | 3,000 | | | |
| 87 | do | Navajo | Navajo | Navajo (a) | | | | | | |
| 88 | North Dakota | Devils Lake | Devils Lake | Remnants of Sioux: Cuthead, Sisseton, Assinaboine, Teton, Santee, Wahpeton, and Yankton. | 20 | Frame and log. | 25,000 | | | |
| 89 | do | do | Turtle Mountain | Chippewa (mixed blood) | 4 | Log | 600 | | | |
| 90 | do | do | do | Chippewa and Cree | | | | | | |
| 91 | do | Fort Berthold | Fort Berthold | Arickaree | 9 | | 3,000 | | | |
| 92 | do | do | do | Gros Ventre | | | | | | |
| 93 | do | do | do | Dull Knife's band of Knife River Gros Ventres. | | | | | | |
| 94 | do | Fort Berthold | Fort Berthold | Mandan | 16 | Brick, frame and log. | 22,000 | | | |
| 95 | do | Standing Rock | Standing Rock | Yanktonnai Sioux (Upper and Lower) | | | | | | |
| 96 | do | do | do | Uncapapa Sioux | | | | | | |
| 97 | do | do | do | Blackfeet Sioux | | | | | | |
| 98 | Oklahoma | Sac and Fox | Pottawatomie | Absentee Shawnee | 14 | | 7,000 | | | |
| 99 | do | do | do | Pottawatomie (citizens) | | | | | | |
| 100 | do | do | Sac and Fox | Sac and Fox of Mississippi | | | | | | |
| 101 | do | do | Kickapoo | Mexican Kickapoo | | | | | | |
| 102 | do | do | Iowa | Iowa | | | | | | |
| 103 | do | Osage | Osage | Osage | | | | | | |
| 104 | do | do | Kansas | Kansas or Kaw | | | | | | |
| 105 | do | do | Osage | Quapaw | | | | | | |
| 106 | do | Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe | Pawnee | Pawnee | | | | | | |
| 107 | do | do | Ponca | Ponca | | | | | | |
| 108 | do | do | Otoe | Otoe and Missouri | | | | | | |
| 109 | do | do | Oakland | Tonkava and Lipan | | | | | | |
| 110 | do | Cheyenne and Arapaho | Cheyenne and Arapaho | Cheyenne and Arapaho (including absentees). | 14 | | 15,540 | | | |
| 111 | do | Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita | Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita | Apache | | | | | | |
| 112 | do | do | do | Kiowa | 14 | Brick and frame. | 33,329 | | | |
| 113 | do | do | do | Comanche | | | | | | |
| 114 | do | do | do | Wichita and affiliated Towaconie | | | | | | |
| 115 | do | do | do | Keechie and Wichita | | | | | | |
| 116 | do | do | do | Waco and Wichita | | | | | | |
| 117 | do | do | do | Delaware | | | | | | |
| 118 | do | do | do | Caddo | | | | | | |
| 119 | do | do | do | Wichita | | | | | | |
| 120 | Oregon | Grande Ronde | Grande Ronde | Rogue River | | | | 16 | | 9,065 |
| 121 | do | do | do | Wapato Lake | | | | | | |
| 122 | do | do | do | Santiam | | | | | | |
| 123 | do | do | do | Marys River | | | | | | |
| 124 | do | do | do | Clackama | | | | | | |
| 125 | do | do | do | Luckimute | | | | | | |
| 126 | do | do | do | Calapooya | | | | | | |
| 127 | do | do | do | Cow Creek | | | | | | |
| 128 | do | do | do | Umpqua | | | | | | |
| 129 | do | do | do | Yamhill | | | | | | |
| 130 | do | Klamath | Klamath | Klamath, Modoc, and Snake | 32 | | 27,180 | | | |
| 131 | do | Siletz | Siletz | 31 tribes (d) | 11 | | 9,050 | | | |
| 132 | do | Umatilla | Umatilla | Walla Walla | 5 | | 5,000 | | | |
| 133 | do | do | do | Cayuse | | | | | | |
| 134 | do | do | do | Umatilla | | | | | | |
| 135 | do | Warm Springs | Warm Springs | Warm Springs | 29 | | 7,650 | | | |
| 136 | do | do | do | Wasco | | | | | | |
| 137 | do | do | do | Tenino | | | | | | |
| 138 | do | do | do | John Day | | | | | | |
| 139 | do | do | do | Piute | | | | | | |
| 140 | South Dakota | Cheyenne River | Cheyenne River | Blackfeet Sioux, Sans Arc Sioux, Minneconjou Sioux, and Two Kettle Sioux. | 16 | Frame and log. | 15,160 | | | |
| 141 | do | Crow Creek and Lower Brule | Crow Creek | Lower Yanktonnai Sioux | 27 | do | 22,015 | | | |
| 142 | do | do | Lower Brule | Lower Brule Sioux | 25 | | 9,550 | | | |
| 143 | do | do | Old Winnebago | (Absorbed in Crow Creek and Lower Brule.) | | | | | | |
| 144 | do | Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) | Pine Ridge | Ogalalla Sioux and mixed bloods | 35 | Frame and wool. | 60,777 | | | |
| 145 | do | do | do | Cheyenne (Northern) | | | | | | |
| 146 | do | Yankton | Yankton | Yankton Sioux | 17 | Frame and stone. | 7,000 | | | |
| 147 | do | Rosebud | Rosebud | Brule Sioux No. 1, Brule Sioux No. 2, Leifer Sioux, Waziahziah Sioux, Two Kettle Sioux, Northern Sioux, and mixed bloods. | 17 | | 20,975 | | | |
| 148 | do | Sisseton | Lake Traverse | Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux | 18 | Log and frame. | 6,435 | | | |

a The statistics for the Navajos cover the Navajo reservations located in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

b Reduced by error in surveying to 166,400 acres.

c The area of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation is 2,968,893 acres. The area of the Wichita reservation is 743,610 acres.

LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR, 1890—Continued.

| BELONGING TO AGENCY. | | LANDS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Value of furniture. | Value of vehicles, farming implements, and tools. | Number of acres in reservations. | Acres of reservation tillable. | Number of acres which can be irrigated. | Acres fit only for grazing. | Acres cultivated (including allotted) during the year— | | Acres broken during the year— | | Fence. | | |
| | | | | | | By government. | By Indians. | By government. | By Indians. | Number of acres under. | Rods of, made during the year. | |
| | \$645 | 312,320 | 3,000 | 60,000 | | 60 | 169 | | | 1,440 | | 80 |
| | | 640,815 | | | | 11 | 1,050 | | 306 | 3,020 | 1,470 | 81 |
| | | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | 82 |
| | | 474,240 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 464,240 | | 300 | | 60 | 1,450 | 500 | 83 |
| \$1,000 | 700 | 416,000 | | 3,000 | 20,000 | | 400 | | 100 | 2,000 | 900 | 84 |
| 180 | 240 | 8,174,720 | 20,000 | | 7,000,000 | 30 | 8,000 | | 30 | 3,000 | 100 | 85 |
| | | 230,400 | 41,600 | | 84,800 | 40 | 5,562 | | 201 | 345 | | 86 |
| | | 46,080 | 13,000 | | 12,000 | | 2,372 | | 364 | 2,622 | 6,000 | 87 |
| | | 2,912,000 | 500,000 | | 400,000 | 13 | 1,000 | | 10 | 880 | 1,200 | 88 |
| | | | | | | 13 | 600 | | | 348 | 500 | 89 |
| | | | | | | 13 | 400 | | | 500 | 300 | 90 |
| | | 2,672,640 | | | | 115 | 5,000 | | 125 | 5,000 | | 91 |
| | | 575,877 | 200,000 | | 300,000 | 60 | 2,000 | | 600 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 92 |
| | | 479,068 | 150,000 | | 100,000 | 20 | 3,000 | | 800 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 93 |
| | | 200,406 | 120,000 | | 20,000 | | 1,000 | 5 | 400 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 94 |
| | | 228,418 | 120,000 | | 20,000 | | 500 | | 190 | | 800 | 95 |
| | | 1,470,058 | 150,000 | | 1,250,000 | 100 | 350 | | 100 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 96 |
| | | 100,137 | 20,000 | | 7,800 | 40 | 22,270 | | 2,000 | 26,246 | | 97 |
| | | 283,020 | 70,660 | | 157,340 | | 800 | | 100 | 800 | 1,500 | 98 |
| | | 101,894 | 101,000 | | 894 | | 1,200 | | 1,200 | 1,200 | 500 | 99 |
| | | 129,113 | 129,113 | | 711 | 50 | 500 | | 100 | 1,000 | 900 | 100 |
| | | 90,711 | 90,000 | | 711 | | 2,200 | | 50 | 2,200 | 25 | 101 |
| | | 4,297,771 | | 467,692 | 2,865,000 | 100 | 2,659 | | 200 | 8,511 | 2,625 | 102 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 103 |
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d The 31 tribes consist of the Toootena, Mequonnoodon, Joshua, Chetco, Coquille, Tillamook, Euchre, Klamath, Shasta Coast, Klickitat, Alsea, California, Umpqua, Nahltanadon, Sixes, Smith River, Galice Creek, Thachundon, Applegate, Nestucca, Port Oxford, Calapooya, Illinois, Shasta, Snake, Yaquina, Siletz, Coos, Salmon River, Chinook, and Rogue River Indians.
 e Including 32,000 acres in Nebraska.
 f Not including 136,273 acres allotted.

LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR, 1890—Continued.

| CROPS RAISED DURING THE YEAR—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|
| By government—Continued. | | | | By Indians. | | | | | | | | | |
| Pumpkins. | | Hay. | | Wheat. | | Oats and barley. | | Corn. | | Vegetables. | | Melons. | |
| Number. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | 6 | \$60 | 320 | \$320 | 106 | \$100 | | | 50 | \$75 | | |
| | | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 940 | 940 | 50 | \$25 | 235 | 235 | | |
| | | | | 100 | 100 | 2,250 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 390 | 105 | 1,200 | \$50 |
| | | | | 400 | 650 | 1,200 | 760 | 100 | 150 | 636 | 1,110 | | |
| | | | | 500 | 750 | 100 | 75 | 30,000 | 4,500 | 200 | 400 | | |
| | | | | 462 | 277 | 164 | 49 | 59 | 30 | 425 | 180 | | |
| | | | | 6,000 | 3,000 | 13,000 | 2,700 | | | 27,420 | 3,595 | | |
| | | 1,200 | 3,600 | 600 | 400 | 500 | 225 | 800 | 480 | 2,000 | 1,360 | | |
| | | 70 | 280 | 1,500 | 900 | 1,500 | 600 | 3,000 | 1,200 | 1,750 | 1,075 | 500 | 25 |
| | | 700 | 2,800 | 600 | 360 | 1,400 | 700 | 4,000 | 1,600 | 1,050 | 625 | | |
| 900 | \$18 | 100 | 500 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 15,000 | 7,500 | 18,200 | 8,850 | 20,000 | 1,000 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,000 | 800 | 4,100 | 2,275 | 2,000 | 100 |
| | | 20 | 80 | | | | | 11,000 | 7,000 | 1,225 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,000 | 1,000 | 460 | 430 | 600 | 20 |
| | | 90 | 180 | | | | | 1,500 | 900 | 200 | 193 | | |
| | | 40 | 80 | 25,000 | 15,000 | | | 300,000 | 7,500 | 2,000 | 800 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2,200 | 550 | 690 | 690 | | |
| | | | | 1,500 | 1,125 | | | 25,000 | 7,500 | 700 | 700 | | |
| | | | | 3,000 | 2,550 | | | 3,000 | 1,050 | | | | |
| | | 175 | 700 | 815 | 720 | 5,160 | 1,590 | 3,672 | 2,056 | 816 | 593 | 6,250 | 312 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 625 | 62 | 10 | 400 | | | 8,500 | 2,450 | 17,500 | 8,700 | 750 | 600 | 3,000 | 300 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 | 30 | 4,463 | 2,230 | 13,320 | 3,900 | | | 1,223 | 970 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 180 | 1,260 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | 850 | 850 | | |
| | | | | 310 | 155 | 10,880 | 5,430 | 100 | 25 | 10,200 | 4,800 | | |
| | | 66 | 660 | 400,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 | 44,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 75,000 | 39,500 | 30,000 | 6,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 500 | 500 | 150 | 150 | 25 | 50 | 700 | 420 | 1,500 | 300 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 500 | | | 300 | 145 | 700 | 490 | 1,450 | 200 | 500 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 180 | 4,940 | 2,964 | 4,060 | 1,200 | 6,430 | 2,500 | 3,978 | 1,357 | 9,000 | 450 |
| | | 20 | 210 | 1,500 | 900 | 2,000 | 600 | 10,000 | 4,000 | 3,900 | 1,270 | 15,000 | 750 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,614 | 1,210 | 575 | 210 | 150 | 45 | 725 | 740 | 6,000 | 600 |
| | | 443 | 1,107 | 13,518 | 9,463 | 578 | 202 | 15,085 | 5,280 | 950 | 762 | 5,000 | 50 |
| | | | | 400 | 400 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 8,000 | 4,000 | 750 | 750 | 8,000 | 800 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 90 | 450 | 3,000 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 500 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,700 | 625 | | |

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PARTIAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIAN

| | CROPS RAISED DURING THE YEAR—
continued. | | | | MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF INDIAN LABOR. | | | | | | STOCK. | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------|---------|---|---|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------|--|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|--|--|--|
| | By Indians—Continued. | | | | Pounds
of butter
made. | Thousand
feet of
lumber
sawed. | Thousand
feet of
timber
marketed
by Indians. | Cords of
wood cut. | Freight transported
by Indians with
their own teams. | | Value of
products
of Indian
labor sold. | Owned by government. | | | | | | |
| | Pumpkins. | | Hay. | | | | | | Thousand
pounds. | Amount
earned. | | Horses and mules. | | Cattle. | | | | |
| | Number. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | | | | | | | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | |
| 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | | | 300 | \$3,000 | | | 50 | 117 | \$2,294 | \$1,200 | 4 | \$475 | | | | | | |
| 82 | | | 575 | 5,700 | | | 269 | 275 | 1,446 | 6,126 | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | 600 | \$20 | 40 | 450 | 300 | | 100 | 45 | 454 | 2,118 | 8 | 800 | | | | | | |
| 86 | | | 400 | 2,000 | | 46 | | | | 2,400 | 4 | 800 | 8 | \$400 | | | | |
| 87 | | | | | | 137 | | 42 | 268 | 180,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | | | 1,800 | 4,515 | | | | 789 | 1,184 | 3,160 | 6 | 400 | 16 | 160 | | | | |
| 89 | | | 3,000 | 7,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | | | | | | | 3,000 | 390 | 391 | 616 | 1 | 150 | | | | | | |
| 91 | | | | | 60 | 16 | 20 | 400 | 160 | 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 92 | | | 70 | 280 | | 3 | | 200 | 100 | 750 | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 1,500 | | | | | | |
| 94 | | | 70 | 280 | | | | 500 | 60 | 450 | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | 25,000 | 5,000 | 5,500 | 27,500 | 1,000 | | | 2,300 | 175 | 1,404 | 28 | 4,200 | 12 | 380 | | | | |
| 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98 | 12,000 | 300 | 2,000 | 5,000 | | | | 150 | 300 | 1,500 | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | | | | | 1,250 | | | 500 | | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 1,000 | 10 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 600 | | | 60 | 400 | 2,730 | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | 2,000 | 10 | 600 | 1,500 | | | | | | 800 | 2 | 250 | | | | | | |
| 102 | 600 | 25 | 400 | 1,000 | | | | | | 800 | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | | | 12,000 | 24,000 | 26,000 | | | | | 500 | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | | | 100 | 200 | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 | | | | | | | | 109 | 547 | | | | | | | | | |
| 106 | 6,500 | 320 | 640 | 1,920 | | 50 | | 200 | 297 | 1,227 | 8 | 800 | 36 | 360 | | | | |
| 107 | | | 50 | 500 | | 5 | | 125 | 162 | 81 | 10 | 1,950 | 35 | 350 | | | | |
| 108 | | | | | | | | 110 | | | 7 | 900 | 27 | 270 | | | | |
| 109 | | | | | | | | | 14 | 21 | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | 700 | 30 | 440 | 1,700 | 25 | 128 | | 200 | 1,821 | 7,021 | 33 | 1,320 | 32 | 576 | | | | |
| 111 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 114 | 2,000 | 200 | 300 | 1,200 | 200 | 65 | | 157 | 1,193 | 9,146 | 24 | 2,100 | 24 | 720 | | | | |
| 115 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 118 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | | | 508 | 2,050 | 120 | 65 | | 175 | 31 | 79 | 4 | 150 | 21 | 484 | | | | |
| 125 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | | | 2,500 | 17,500 | 1,452 | 100 | | 1,500 | 150 | 2,000 | 22 | 1,675 | 102 | 2,100 | | | | |
| 131 | | | 226 | 2,260 | 624 | 60 | 179 | 1,200 | 182 | 730 | 3 | 400 | 40 | 1,000 | | | | |
| 132 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | | | 5,000 | 50,000 | 4,000 | 180 | | 2,000 | | | 7 | 600 | 20 | 400 | | | | |
| 134 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 136 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 137 | 1,000 | 250 | 25 | 500 | 30 | 50 | | 300 | 166 | 2,090 | 7 | 700 | 40 | 740 | | | | |
| 138 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 139 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 | 500 | 100 | 1,500 | 6,000 | 500 | | | 2,500 | 1,006 | 3,532 | 32 | 4,150 | | | | | | |
| 141 | 10,050 | 200 | 1,300 | 3,900 | 234 | | | 350 | 294 | 749 | 12 | 1,250 | 13 | 250 | | | | |
| 142 | 7,000 | 140 | 900 | 2,700 | 200 | | | 450 | 252 | 250 | 12 | 900 | 10 | 170 | | | | |
| 143 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 | 2,275 | 14 | 5,660 | 10,200 | | 15 | | 4,350 | 1,978 | 9,890 | 31 | 4,900 | 12 | 300 | | | | |
| 145 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146 | 5,000 | 50 | 5,500 | 12,375 | 50 | | | 300 | 527 | 1,680 | 10 | 800 | 3 | 100 | | | | |
| 147 | 16,000 | 1,600 | 4,500 | 45,000 | 100 | | | 1,243 | 2,839 | 14,197 | 23 | 2,250 | 1 | 50 | | | | |
| 148 | | | 2,000 | 10,000 | 1,500 | 15 | | 4,500 | 655 | 917 | 5 | 500 | | | | | | |

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIAN

| | STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Agency. | Reservation. | Tribe. | AGENCY BUILDINGS. | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|--|---------|----|-------|--------|
| | | | | | Number. | Kind. | Value. | | | |
| 149 | Utah | Uintah and Ouray | Uintah Valley | White River Ute | 18 | Frame and log. Stockade, frame, and log. | \$0,000 | | | |
| 150 | do | do | do | Uintah Ute | | | | | | |
| 151 | do | do | Uncompahgre | Uncompahgre Ute | | | | 14 | | |
| 152 | do | Navajo | Navajo | Navajo (a) | | | | | | |
| 153 | Washington | Colville | Columbia | Columbia (Chief Moses band) | 19 | Frame and log. | 30,000 | | | |
| 154 | do | do | Spokane | Lower Spokane | | | | | | |
| 155 | do | do | Colville | Lake | | | | | | |
| 156 | do | do | do | Colville | | | | | | |
| 157 | do | do | do | Okanogan | | | | | | |
| 158 | do | do | do | Nez Perce (Joseph's band) | | | | | | |
| 159 | do | do | do | Nespelem | | | | | | |
| 160 | do | do | do | San Puell | | | | | | |
| 161 | do | do | do | Calispel | | | | | | |
| 162 | do | do | do | Upper Spokane | | | | | | |
| 163 | do | Neah Bay | Makah and Quillehute | Makah and Quillehute | | | | 21 | | |
| 164 | do | Puyallup Consolidated | Quinalt | Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, and Georgetown (consolidated). | | | | 8 | Frame | 1,015 |
| 165 | do | do | Chehalis | Chehalis | | | | 9 | Box | 3,406 |
| 166 | do | do | Puyallup | Oyhut, Humptulip, Hoquiam, Montesano, Satsup, and Puyallup (consolidated). | | | | 14 | do | 12,882 |
| 167 | do | do | Nisqually | Nisqually | | | | | | |
| 168 | do | do | Shoalwater | Shoalwater and Chehalis | | | | | | |
| 169 | do | do | Squakson Island | Squakson | | | | | | |
| 170 | do | do | S'Kokomish | S'Klallam | | | | | | |
| 171 | do | do | do | S'Kokomish or Twano | 18 | Frame | 4,695 | | | |
| 172 | do | do | Quillehute | Quillehute and Makah | | | | | | |
| 173 | do | Tulalip | Swinomish (Perry Island) | Swinomish | 1 | Frame | 250 | | | |
| 174 | do | do | Snohomish or Tulalip | Snohomish or Tulalip | 18 | do | 11,325 | | | |
| 175 | do | do | Port Madison | Madison | 1 | | | | | |
| 176 | do | do | Muckleshoot | Muckleshoot | | | | | | |
| 177 | do | do | Lummi (Chah-choo-sen) | Lummi | 1 | | | | | |
| 178 | do | Yakima | Yakima | Yakima | 28 | | 100,000 | | | |
| 179 | do | do | do | Klickitat | | | | | | |
| 180 | do | do | do | Wasco | | | | | | |
| 181 | Wisconsin | Green Bay | Oneida | Oneida (including homeless Indians) | 33 | | 38,670 | | | |
| 182 | do | do | Stockbridge | Stockbridge | | | | | | |
| 183 | do | do | Menomonee | Menomonee | | | | | | |
| 184 | do | La Pointe | Red Cliff | Chippewa at Red Cliff | | | | | | |
| 185 | do | do | Bad River | Chippewa at Bad River | | | | | | |
| 186 | do | do | Lac Court d'Oreille | Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille | | | | | | |
| 187 | do | do | Lac du Flambeau | Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau | | | | | | |
| 188 | Wyoming | Shoshone | Wind River | Shoshone (Eastern band) | 35 | | 19,900 | | | |
| 189 | do | do | do | Northern Arapaho | | | | | | |

a See Navajo, New Mexico, for statistics.

b Not including 3,754 acres allotted.

c Not including 17,463 acres allotted.

d 4,717 acres, all allotted.

e 1,494 acres, all allotted.

f Not including 4,714 acres allotted.

g Not including 5,460 acres allotted.

h Not including 13,560 acres allotted.

LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR, 1890—Continued.

| BELONGING TO AGENCY. | | LANDS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Value of furniture. | Value of vehicles, farming implements, and tools. | Number of acres in reservations. | Acres of reservation tillable. | Number of acres which can be irrigated. | Acres fit only for grazing. | Acres cultivated (including allotted) during the year— | | Acres broken during the year— | | Fence. | | |
| | | | | | | By government. | By Indians. | By government. | By Indians. | Number of acres under. | Rods of, made during the year. | |
| | \$1,100 | 2,039,040 | | 500,000 | 1,500,000 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 149 |
| | | 1,933,440 | | 50,000 | 1,000,000 | | 150 | 15 | 1,100 | 3,500 | 1,500 | 150 |
| | | | | | | | | | 20 | 350 | | 151 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 152 |
| | | 24,220 | 20,000 | | | | 600 | | 50 | 4,000 | 2,060 | 153 |
| | | 153,600 | 4,000 | | | | 1,500 | | 50 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 154 |
| | | 2,800,000 | | 20,000 | 2,775,000 | | 1,500 | | 300 | 2,500 | | 155 |
| | 500 | | | | | | 1,200 | | 200 | 2,000 | 600 | 156 |
| | | | | | | | 850 | | 100 | 3,500 | 1,000 | 157 |
| | | | | | | | 200 | | 25 | 150 | 75 | 158 |
| | | | | | | | 500 | | 100 | 360 | 100 | 159 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 160 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 161 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 162 |
| \$200 | 410 | 23,040 | 200 | | 1,600 | 40 | 37 | 11 | 5 | 100 | 150 | 163 |
| 500 | 288 | 224,000 | | | | 10 | 31 | | | 31 | | 164 |
| 1,000 | 700 | 6471 | 400 | | | 60 | 260 | 35 | 65 | 480 | 80 | 165 |
| 2,500 | 477 | 6509 | 500 | | | 40 | 1,882 | | 75 | 2,598 | 2,000 | 166 |
| | | (d) | | | | | | | | | | 167 |
| | | 335 | | | | | 200 | | | 643 | 636 | 168 |
| | | (e) | | | | | | | | | | 169 |
| | | 7276 | | | | | 7 | | | 45 | | 170 |
| 1,200 | 351 | 837 | | | | | 97 | | | 236 | | 171 |
| | | 91,710 | 1,000 | | | | 211 | | 12 | 1,200 | 275 | 172 |
| | | 78,930 | 2,500 | | | | 70 | | | 300 | 50 | 173 |
| 1,000 | | 22,015 | 350 | | | | 300 | | 275 | 1,509 | 1,000 | 174 |
| | | 3,367 | 1,200 | | | | 102 | | 20 | 50 | | 175 |
| | | 71,884 | 1,000 | | | | 212 | | 20 | 1,000 | 620 | 176 |
| | | | | | | | 300 | | 10 | 800 | 250 | 177 |
| 2,000 | 50,000 | 800,000 | 25,000 | | 400,000 | 800 | 13,000 | | 200 | 14,000 | 2,000 | 178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 179 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 180 |
| | 2,650 | 65,608 | 30,000 | | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | 300 | 181 |
| | | 11,803 | 11,000 | | | | 500 | | 5 | 500 | | 182 |
| | | 231,080 | 184,320 | | | 60 | 1,650 | | 620 | 3,500 | 2,600 | 183 |
| 50 | | 711,457 | 400 | | 1,000 | | 20 | | 10 | 20 | | 184 |
| | | 797,668 | 12,000 | | 10,000 | | 600 | | 75 | 3,000 | 40 | 185 |
| 200 | | 731,096 | 20,000 | | 5,000 | | 800 | | | 800 | 160 | 186 |
| 200 | | 762,817 | 2,000 | | 2,000 | | 200 | | 10 | 40 | 520 | 187 |
| 1,500 | 67,000 | 2,342,400 | | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 33 | 275 | 3 | 202 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 188 |
| | | | | | | | 200 | | 175 | | | 189 |

i Not including 5,269 acres allotted.
 j Not including 10,428 acres allotted.
 k Not including 2,536 acres allotted.
 l Not including 26,665 acres allotted.

m Not including 38,040 acres allotted.
 n Not including 7,096 acres allotted.
 o 1 sawmill.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIAN

| LANDS—continued. | | | CROPS RAISED DURING THE YEAR— | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| Number of allotments made to date. | Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty. | Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits. | By government. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Wheat. | | Oats and barley. | | Corn. | | Vegetables. | | Melons. | | |
| | | | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. | Number. | Value. | |
| 149 | | 180 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150 | | 95 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 151 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 152 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 153 | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154 | | 125 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 156 | | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 157 | | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 158 | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 159 | | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 163 | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | | | | | | | | | | 850 | 472 | | |
| 165 | | 28 | 2 | 30 | \$15 | 300 | \$105 | | | 287 | 94 | | |
| 166 | 166 | 160 | 31 | 15 | 7 | 375 | 140 | 5 | \$1 | 1,200 | 370 | | |
| 167 | 30 | | | | | | | | | 768 | 396 | | |
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 169 | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 170 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 171 | 51 | 49 | 2 | | | 40 | 20 | | | 1,110 | 360 | | |
| 172 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 173 | 47 | 30 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 174 | 04 | 50 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 175 | 43 | 10 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | 23 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 177 | 77 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 178 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 181 | 1,505 | 300 | 343 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 182 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 183 | | | | | | 450 | 120 | 250 | 80 | 363 | 166 | 400 | \$10 |
| 184 | 35 | 25 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | 357 | 42 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 186 | 477 | 100 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 187 | 89 | 15 | 75 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 188 | | 5 | 170 | 100 | 100 | 300 | 180 | 10 | 12 | 350 | 257 | | |
| 189 | | 2 | 135 | | | | | | | | | | |

α Also 2,500 heads of cabbage.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF RESERVATION INDIAN

| CROPS RAISED DURING THE YEAR—continued. | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF INDIAN LABOR. | | | | | | | STOCK. | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|---------|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------------|---------|---------|---|-------|--|
| By Indians—Continued. | | | | | Pounds of butter made. | Thousand feet of lumber sawed. | Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians. | Cords of wood cut. | Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. | | Value of products of Indian labor sold. | Owned by government. | | | | | |
| Pumpkins. | | Hay. | | | | | | | Thousand pounds. | Amount earned. | | Horses and mules. | | Cattle. | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Number. | | | | | | | | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | |
| 149 | 300 | \$30 | 75 | \$750 | 600 | | | 100 | 100 | \$2,000 | \$1,500 | } | 14 | \$1,350 | | | |
| 150 | 500 | 50 | 100 | 1,000 | 600 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 4,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | |
| 151 | 500 | 100 | 20 | 400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 152 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 153 | 1,200 | 240 | 260 | 1,560 | | 82 | | 100 | | | 4,248 | } | 4 | 400 | 8 | \$400 | |
| 154 | 200 | 30 | 50 | 600 | | | | 100 | 47 | 527 | 3,700 | | | | | | |
| 155 | 1,700 | 255 | 100 | 1,200 | | | | 150 | 10 | 200 | 6,500 | | | | | | |
| 156 | 1,000 | 150 | 55 | 660 | | | | 90 | | | 4,200 | | | | | | |
| 157 | 800 | 160 | 150 | 3,000 | | 15 | | 90 | | | 8,397 | | | | | | |
| 158 | | | 50 | 750 | | 45 | | 50 | 12 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 159 | 60 | 12 | 20 | 300 | | | | 20 | | | 800 | | | | | | |
| 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 163 | | | 50 | 400 | | | | 161 | | | 15,280 | | | | | | |
| 164 | | | 19 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 165 | | | 123 | 1,230 | | 495 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 166 | | | 1,207 | 12,070 | | | | | | | 2,210 | | | | | | |
| 167 | | | 115 | 1,150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 169 | | | 5 | 60 | | | | 160 | | | 320 | | | | | | |
| 170 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 171 | 20 | 5 | 285 | 2,850 | 277 | 510 | | 70 | | | 4,402 | | | | | | |
| 172 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 173 | | | 80 | 800 | | | | 105 | | | 2,364 | | | | | | |
| 174 | | | 100 | 1,000 | 250 | 300 | | 300 | | | 10,000 | | | | | | |
| 175 | | | | | | | | 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | 1,000 | 50 | 305 | 4,575 | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 177 | 100 | 10 | 300 | 4,500 | 1,200 | | | 10 | | | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 178 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | 5,000 | 500 | 5,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 185 | 125 | 3,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 11,000 | | | | | | |
| 180 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 181 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 182 | 1,000 | 20 | 30 | 120 | 1,000 | | | 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| 183 | | | 1,000 | 7,500 | 5,100 | 345 | 25,601 | 180 | | | 218,778 | | | | | | |
| 184 | 300 | 50 | 100 | 1,000 | 200 | | | 500 | 200 | 500 | 3,500 | | | | | | |
| 185 | 3,000 | 300 | 300 | 3,000 | 500 | | | 19 | | | 10,000 | | | | | | |
| 186 | 500 | 100 | 100 | 1,000 | | | | 200 | | | 5,000 | | | | | | |
| 187 | 20 | 4 | 30 | 300 | | | | 134 | 200 | 250 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 188 | | | 85 | 1,062 | | 12 | | 80 | 172 | 494 | 1,525 | | | | | | |
| 189 | | | 40 | 500 | | | | 120 | 172 | 494 | 1,575 | | | | | | |

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

LANDS, CROPS, STOCK, AND LABOR, 1890—Continued.

| STOCK--continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| Owned by government--Continued. | | | | | | | | Owned by Indians. | | | | | | | |
| Swine. | | Sheep. | | Domestic fowls. | | Horses and mules. | | Cattle. | | Swine. | | Sheep. | | Domestic fowls. | |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | | | | | 3,020 | \$46,000 | 500 | \$10,000 | | | | | 200 | \$60 |
| | | | | | | 3,020 | 46,000 | 1,000 | 20,000 | | | | | 200 | 50 |
| | | | | | | 5,038 | 101,330 | 797 | 14,346 | | | 3,200 | \$8,000 | 100 | 25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 152 |
| | | | | | | 2,203 | 110,150 | 580 | 23,200 | 1 | \$10 | | | 800 | 400 |
| | | | | | | 997 | 59,750 | 235 | 7,050 | 45 | 450 | | | 570 | 285 |
| | | | | | | 1,406 | 105,300 | 300 | 12,000 | 100 | 1,800 | | | 350 | 210 |
| | | | | | | 903 | 67,650 | 150 | 6,000 | 70 | 1,200 | | | 550 | 330 |
| | | | | | | 3,010 | 225,500 | 2,000 | 90,000 | 50 | 750 | 300 | 1,050 | 600 | 300 |
| | | | | | | 1,200 | 48,000 | 115 | 4,600 | | | | | 50 | 25 |
| | | | | | | 75 | 3,750 | 30 | 1,200 | | | | | 50 | 25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 159 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 160 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 161 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 162 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 163 |
| | | | | | | 16 | \$8 | 36 | 1,440 | 23 | 460 | 2 | 8 | | 164 |
| | | | | | | 48 | 24 | 80 | 3,590 | 44 | 880 | 36 | 90 | 187 | 93 |
| 6 | \$24 | | | 90 | 45 | 396 | 17,820 | 405 | 10,125 | 191 | 704 | 342 | 855 | 1,415 | 707 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 165 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 166 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 167 |
| | | | | | | 88 | 3,060 | 70 | 1,750 | 22 | 88 | 150 | 375 | 474 | 237 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 168 |
| | | | | | | 23 | 990 | 19 | 475 | | | 2 | 8 | 22 | 11 |
| | | | | | | 58 | | 25 | | 25 | | | | 260 | 170 |
| | | | | | | 116 | 5,225 | 96 | 2,400 | 3 | 30 | 47 | 188 | 302 | 151 |
| 6 | 60 | | | 48 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 171 |
| | | | | | | 100 | 2,500 | 42 | 1,200 | | | 73 | 150 | 100 | 25 |
| | | | | | | 281 | 7,540 | 262 | 5,600 | 150 | 200 | 50 | 200 | 500 | 125 |
| | | | | | | 13 | 650 | 31 | 930 | | | | | 192 | 48 |
| | | | | | | 64 | 3,200 | 50 | 2,000 | | | 24 | 50 | 500 | 125 |
| | | | | | | 111 | 3,040 | 400 | 8,000 | 350 | 525 | 600 | 2,400 | 1,000 | 250 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 176 |
| | | | | | | 20,100 | 705,000 | 15,000 | 450,000 | 500 | 5,000 | 200 | 600 | 200,000 | 50,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 177 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 179 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 180 |
| | | | | | | 400 | 2,500 | 400 | 1,200 | 300 | 3,000 | | | 500 | 300 |
| | | | | | | 16 | 1,650 | 60 | 1,800 | 60 | 250 | | | 300 | 100 |
| | | 23 | \$60 | 60 | 15 | 418 | 20,700 | 264 | 5,000 | 225 | 800 | | | 2,385 | 500 |
| | | | | | | 7 | 1,050 | 50 | 1,250 | | | | | 500 | 250 |
| | | | | | | 117 | 5,950 | 95 | 2,850 | 6 | 60 | | | 300 | 120 |
| | | | | | | 25 | 1,500 | 150 | 4,500 | 50 | 500 | | | 400 | 120 |
| | | | | | | 6 | 600 | | | 25 | 250 | | | 20 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 187 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 188 |
| 18 | 90 | | | | | 2,008 | 20,640 | 350 | 5,250 | | | | | 200 | 50 |
| | | | | | | 1,600 | 15,000 | 200 | 3,000 | 10 | 50 | | | 100 | 25 |